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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XX NO 178 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MUSLIM INDEPENDENTS' THREAT TO HOARE

Release Politicals, Recall Ordinances And Restore Congress Relationship

ALL PARTIES COMBINE AGAINST HOARE

Conditions Precedent To Future Co-operation

BENARES, July 25.

Liberals and Moderates took a prominent part in a public meeting of the citizens of Benares held last night at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya. After a speech by the President, a resolution giving expression to all party views on the present policy of the Government was moved by Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Chairman of the Benares Municipal Board, who criticised the policy of the Government supported by Rao Baijnath Das Shahpuri, Mr. Gaurishanker Prasad, Advocate (all Liberals), Rai Sahib S. P. Sanyal (Moderate) and passed unanimously

NO ACTIVITY POSSIBLE

"This meeting by this resoluition protested against the spirit and tone and the 'misleading character' of the Secretary of State's observations in Parliament on the general political situation in India."

There never was any need for the Executive to assume extraordinary and drastic powers provided in the Ordinance. The ordinances had been administered with unequalled severity and in disregard of the elementary rights of citizens, often making even the most peaceful non-political public activity impossible.

The meeting also protested against the promulgation of the Consolidated Ordinance which, it held, clearly violated the aim and spirit of the Government of India Act of 1919 and which by ignoring the Legislature practically superseded the Law of Constitution, even such as it was in India.

MAKE PEACE WITH CONGRESS

The meeting demanded the withdrawal of the Consolidated Ordinance, release of political prisoners and the establishment of peaceful relations between the Congress and the Government.

BREACH OF PLEDGES

The meeting further trusted that until this was done and the new procedure for deciding the questions relating to the future of the Indian constitution which had been announced by the Secretary of State for India and which was a deliberate departure from the plan and basis on which Indian leaders agreed to co-operate with the British Government in framing such a constitution and constituted—a distinct breach of the pledges given by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Majesty's Government was given up, and the plan of free co-operation between the British and Indian representatives and those of the Indian States on equal terms for the purpose of arriving at an agreed solution which would be the basis of constitutional proposals which His Majesty's Government would place before Parliament was resumed, no Indian who held the honour and interests of his motherland sacred would agree to take part in any discussions relating to the new Constitution.—A. P.

Karachi Condemns Hoare Plan

KARACHI, July 25.

A largely attended public meeting was held last evening at Khalikdina Hall. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality was in the chair.

A resolution was passed protesting against the spirit and tone of Sir Samuel Hoare's latest statement, also against the continuance of Ordinances.

Lala Jaswantrai, President of the Indian Merchants' Association, moved a resolution and Hakim Fatemahomed, Nationalist Muslim, seconded it and eight other speakers belonging to various communities including the President spoke in support.

The meeting passed further resolutions urging the appointment of officials and non-officials to report on the charges against the authorities at the Hyderabad Sind jail protesting against the alleged flogging of political prisoners, especially juveniles, protesting against classifications of political prisoners as also their transfer to and treatment in Nara Jail of political prisoners.—A. P.

WAZIR ALI SCORES A CENTURY

Tourists' Good Recovery After Bad Start

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 25.

Resuming their match against Scotland which commenced at Dundee on Saturday Indians today made 245 in their second innings. Scotland had scored 61 for 4 at close in their second knock.

There was no play in the match between All-India and Scotland at Dundee before lunch.

Start was made at 1-15 p.m. On a treacherous and drying wicket Indian lost three more wickets today for the addition of eight runs to Saturday's total but the advent of Wazir Ali changed the complexion of the game. Wazir Ali reached his individual half century in 100 minutes. Baxter disposed of Godambe Melville holding him before that batsman had commenced scoring to-day. Lall Singh had scored only three to-day when he fell to a return catch by Anderson.

Naidu was fifth man out before he broke his duck being l.b.w. to Anderson. Wazir Ali now went in and his partnership with Colah was separated when the latter batsman had put on 16 Naoomal's was the next wicket to fall Anderson clean-bowling him for 16. The same bowler disposed of Palia having him caught by Nicholson for nil and Ghulam Mahomed whom he clean-bowled for ten. When the tea interval was taken Wazir Ali and Navle were batting with 98 and 29 respectively.

Scores:—

INDIANS SECOND INNINGS

Jehangir Khan, b Baxter	6
Nissar, b Anderson	7
Godambe c Mellvile, b Baxter	6
Lall Singh c and b Anderson	3
Naidu l.b.w. b Anderson	0
Wazir Ali, not out	98
Colah, b Farquhar	16
Naoomal b Anderson	16
Palia c Nicholson, b Anderson	0
Ghulam Mahomed b Anderson	10
Navle, not out	29
Extras	18
Total (for 9 wickets)	203

STAND FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

TRIPLE DEMANDS

Reforms Impossible Under Ordinance Regime

LUCKNOW, July 25.

The first meeting of the Executive Board of the Independent Party was held last evening in Gangaprasad Memorial Hall, Maulana Hasrat Mohani presiding.

The following resolutions enunciating the creed of the Party were passed unanimously:—

(1) Complete autonomy with full control over the Executive and Finance of the Constituent units of an All-India Federation with residuary powers vested in the constituent units without any differences between the various units constituting the All-India Federation.

(2) Transfer of power to be from Parliament to the Provinces and no subject shall be made Federal without the mutual consent of the autonomous units.

(3) System of franchise be adult franchise.

In case the above principles are not accepted in the new constitution, the Independent Party will wreck it by all possible fair means and adopt measures to achieve its object.

The meeting further passed a resolution strongly condemning the Ordinance policy of the Executive. The meeting held that it was impossible to frame any constitution on representative lines under the Ordinance regime. —A.P.

(Details appear on page 12).

Volunteers Break Police Seals

OCCUPY CONGRESS ASHRAMS IN SITAPUR

None Arrested

LUCKNOW, July 25

News from Sitapur states that volunteers broke open police seals on three Congress ashrams and occupied them. None have been arrested so far.

Running trains are reported to have been stopped on two more occasions by pulling chains.—A. P.

Heated Debate In Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening to consider the Government letter lasted for two hours, but reached no decision.

The Congress councillors sponsored a motion which, while suggesting that the matter should be referred to a Committee of Five to draft a reply, asked the Corporation "to protest against the suggestions in the Government letter that in the guise of spreading primary education, the Corporation has directly or indirectly encouraged political movement or propaganda." The motion further suggested "It is no part of the Corporation's duties to take notice officially of political activities of the student or the teacher outside school hours."

Mr. C. C. Biswas moving the amendment suggesting a committee of seven to draft the reply wanted a "straight answer to a straight question, whether or not the Corporation favoured civil disobedience."

Government, he said, had asked for information not to punish the offender, but to protect children against the contamination of the movement subversive of ordered progress.—A.P.

Tatas Decide For Big Expansion

Output Of Steel Sheets To Be Doubled To Supply Three-quarters Of Indian Demand

We understand on good authority that the Board of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have considered detailed schemes for the extension of its plant for producing steel sheets, both black and galvanised, and that they have sanctioned a scheme which will enable them to bring their annual output to about 20,000 tons black sheets and over 90,000 tons galvanised sheets i.e. fully double the present output.

The extension is planned in two stages, of which the first should be in operation before the end of 1933 and the second during 1934. This extension would enable the Company to supply about three-quarters of the Indian demand for galvanised sheets at the present rate of consumption and it is so designed as to leave scope for a further increase of the output by a further 50,000 tons when circumstances justify this additional development.

MEDICAL STUDENTS CONTINUE STRIKE

Prominent Member Of Medical Profession Busy With Peace Efforts

The strike declared by the students of the Cordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, on last Saturday still continues. Almost all of the 300 students did not attend their classes on Monday.

Efforts are however being made by a prominent member of the medical profession to settle amicably the dispute between the students and the Dean of the College and to end the strike. It is expected that the efforts will prove successful and the strike will terminate in a day or two.

TWO MEETINGS.

The students held two meetings on Monday at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, one in the morning and another in the evening. At both these meetings Mr. Khare, a student of the final class, presided and several students participated in the discussion which was aimed at formulating demands of the students for calling off the strike.

The meeting which was held in the morning was adjourned after an hour's discussion with a view to meet the mediator and to discuss the question with him. As a result of this interview the students again met at the same place in the evening.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

After nearly four hours' discussion the following demands were formulated and it was decided that when they were conceded in writing by the authorities they should be placed before the general body of the students for confirmation before the strike was called off.

(1) That an impartial and immediate inquiry should be held in the matter of the alleged insult to Mr. L. K. Upamanya a student of the College by a member of the nursing staff while he was an indoor patient in the K. E. M. Hospital.

(2) That there should be no victimisation in any form of any student connected with the strike.

The meeting passed a resolution thanking all those who tried to negotiate with the authorities and attempted to bring the strike to an end and appreciating their sympathy for the students.

One more resolution was accepted by the meeting expressing heartfelt sympathy of the students with their ex-Dean Dr. Jivraj Mehta who is reported to have been ailing in the Bijapore Jail where he is undergoing imprisonment, and praying for his speedy recovery.

It is understood that the students will again meet when the result of the negotiations that are being carried on with the Dean is intimated to them and if the result is satisfactory the strike will be called off.

MOVE AGAINST DICTATOR FAILS

Supreme Court Refuses Injunction Against Von Papen

LONDON, July 25.

Leipzig.—The Supreme Court has rejected the deposed Prussian Government's application for an interim injunction to restrain Von Papen from exercising powers as the Commissioner of Prussia on the ground that it might prejudice the court's eventual decision as regards the legality and constitutionality of the Presidential decree.—Reuter.

Subhas Under X-Ray

MADRAS, July 25.

Subhas Chandra Bose who is now detained in the Madras Penitentiary is being radio-logically examined at the X—Ray institute in the General Hospital under the direct superintendence of Lt.-Col. Skinner, Superintendent of the hospital.

It is understood that the examination will take some days when remedies will be advised by the Surgeon. Mr Bose who has been ill for some time appears to have lost weight but wears cheerful appearance.—A.P.

NEW HONOURS FOR RAMAN

DACCA, July 25.

His Excellency the Chancellor presided at the Dacca University Convocation and conferred in absentia' the degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, ex-Chancellor, Doctor of Science, Honoris Causa, was conferred upon Sir C. V. Raman.

Expressing concern and considerable misgiving about the financial condition of the University, His Excellency said that he would meet representatives of the University in conclave on the subject to-morrow.—A. P.

POLICE RAID BUILDING AT KUMBHARWADA

Cart Load Of Congress Literature Siezed In Search

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay C. I. D. (Special Branch) effected a raid this afternoon on a room in a building at Kumbarwada, which is said to be the "Store-room of the B. P. C. C." The search of the room lasted for about two hours, and nearly a cartload of Congress Literature was removed to the Police Commissioner's Office.

Two Congressmen, said to be at the head of the demonstration department of the Bombay Congress were arrested by the C. I. D. on July 22, under Emergency Powers Ordinance. Since their arrest, the C.I.D. had been keeping a watch on the Badadada Chawl, Second Lane, Kumbarwada, as they found Congressmen frequenting the place often.

TWO HOURS' SEARCH.

This afternoon a police party under sub-Inspector Ketker (C. I. D.) went to the building and seeing the "Store-room" locked, broke open the lock before a "Punch." The search of the room continued for nearly two hours. The police found wooden and steel boxes full of Congress Literature. Some of them lay also scattered over the place. The Literature contained "appeals" by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Karachi and Lahore Congress Resolutions and other propaganda booklets. All the Literature was removed in a cart to the Police Commissioner's office.

No arrests have been made in this connection. The C.I.D. are making enquiries.

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A R7625.

WANTED—A qualified ACCOUNTANT preferably a B. Com. G. D. A. to work as departmental auditor. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, P. O. Box 28, Ahmedabad.
A R 7623

WANTED—A GRADUATE and two MATRICULATES to serve in the Byadgi Municipal A. V. School, as HEAD MASTER and ASSISTANTS respectively on the following scales of salaries. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1932. A Graduate with honours, Rs. 60—5—90; an ordinary Graduate, Rs. 50—5—80; a Matriculate, Rs. 30—4—50. Graduates or Matriculates, who have passed B. T. or S. T. C. shall be paid Rs. 10 in addition to the minimum pay of the respective posts. Graduates with Science, may also apply. President, Byadgi Municipality, Municipal Office, Byadgi, 18/7/1932.
A 5286

WANTED—for an up-country Cotton Mill, a perfect SIZING MASTER, who can see winding warping and sizing departments and has experience in chemical testing of ingredients and can tackle all kinds of machinery of the department and repair work, and able to make light and heavy mixings. Apply to Box No. 1660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5280

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

WANTED

WANTED—Registered Housing Societies to apply for financial assistance stating particulars to Box No. 1659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 5279

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41,000 LOAN Without interest (already) granted for fifteen years. Next date for granting fresh loan 31st July, 1932. Admission according concession continued upto 25th July, 1932. Apply share BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L R7561

Educational

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932, July 1933) held in India. Successful candidates admitted any University in India or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Apply CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel. Last date of sending late entry forms with extra fee July 28th.
E R7624.

WANTED—Young men to undergo training for Physical Directors' Course through correspondence and to obtain B. P. E., degree to start Institutions in every town on decent pay. Send two annas stamps for Prospects. THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Ootacamund.
E R7626.

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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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HAIR DYE OIL—Turns grey hair into lasting Natural Black Colour by 7 days' applications. On failure price refunded. Price Rs. 4. INDIAN MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Darbhanga.
T R7570

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T R7627

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

We hereby inform the public that the services of Mr. J. J. GOSALIA, who worked in our firm as Manager has been DISPENSED WITH and we have nothing to do with his further activities.

JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO.,
MANSUKHLAL GOVINDLAL
Proprietors.

Dated 24/7/32
R7623

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys-at-Law, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1932, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.):

To consider the offer or offers received by the Liquidators for the purchase of the Asoka Building, situate at Princess Street, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1932.

GULAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL SOBRAJ MAKHIJANI,
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5228.

Public Notices

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COAL TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 15,000 (Fifteen thousand tons) of Selected Grade Steam Coal, in approximately equal monthly supply of 2,000 tons by rail and in three or four cargoes by sea for delivery into wagons at Pitsmouth, in case of the former and C. I. F. Navlakhi in case of the latter delivery.

The Coal must be of the best quality either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious Foreign matt, not exceeding 2 per cent and be free from rubble and dust not exceeding 16 per cent. It must be fresh Coal. Weathered Coa will not be accepted.

The quantity of Coal to be supplied from different seams should be specifically mentioned.

Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time by the Stores Superintendent and the delivery of the contracted quantity to be completed by May 1933.

The tender, which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi," superscribed "Tender for Coal" mentioning name of colliery, seam number or name and proprietors' name and accompanied by the latest Indian Coal Grading Board's analysis of the coal offered and Rs. 200 as earnest money. Tenders will be received in this Office upto the evening of 22nd August, 1932.

In the case of Sea-borne Coal tenderers shall have to furnish the shipment certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board and the coal to be supplied must be as far as possible from wagons direct and not from the ground.

Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, dated, 21st July, 1932.
5234

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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nasserwanji Nowroji Engineer, Insolvent and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the said property known as "RIALTO CINEMA" formed of two pieces of lease-hold land at Lamington Road, admeasuring about 116 and 2858 square yards or thereabouts together with all fixtures and fittings, machinery, furniture and other articles in or about the premises save as provided in the conditions.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors and Mortgagees at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

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The Romance of a Girl who betrayed her faith—But could not deceive her Love.

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Featuring:
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J. GRANT ANDERSON
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AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22
P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

NO BARGAINING FOR PETTY RIGHTS

Muslim Independents Call For United Action

LUCKNOW, July 25.

A mass meeting of Muslims, under the auspices of the Independent Party, was held yesterday at the Gangprasad Memorial Hall, Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai presiding.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Moulana Azad Sobhani, Syed Zakir Ali Shah, Mr. Maswood, Mr. Osman Ahmed Azad and many prominent leaders from other provinces attended.

In the course of his presidential speech, Mr. Kidwai said that there were signs of the All-Parties Muslim Conference losing fast its all party character. It had become evident that the conference was not really concerned much with advancement of the cause of the country, nor even with safeguarding Muslim interests. Its chief object seemed now to keep alive the communal issues against the Hindus. It had never laid strees upon the very first item of its famous resolution, which laid the foundation of the conference itself, namely, the formation of a federation.

Its political programme had become more or less a dead letter.

The situation had thus become intolerable to a number of Muslims who met together and formed the new party.

FEDERATION.

Explaining the object of the Independent Party, Mr. Kidwai said that it was to concentrate Indian public mind upon the main issue, namely, the establishment of a federation with full authority and responsibility in the hands of Indians and with every federal unit as a sovereign state. The effort of the party would be to create a purely political sense in Indians, uninfluenced by communal or personal considerations.

Concluding, Mr. Kidwai said that the party in itself would be really and truly independent and subordinate to no other organisation. It would reserve to itself the right to fight with all its might over the main issue and prove to the world that all Indians, not excluding Muslims, were prepared for every sacrifice in the cause of the country.

SELFISHNESS.

Maulana Azad Sobhani, the principal speaker, said that Mussalmans were lovers of independence and democracy, these being the fundamental principles of Islam. It was his belief that any Mussalman not struggling for independence could not claim to be a Mussalman as this would mean the desertion of the fundamentals of Islam.

Maulana Sobhani, continuing, said that Mussalmans should fight for the salvation of the country without bargaining for petty rights. "Selfishness and lack of patriotism are anti-Islamic and should never be tolerated by Mussalmans."

SRI RAMKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORK

Glorious Record Of Service

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Secretaiy of The Ramkiishna Mission, Howrah, reporting on the relief work of the Mission from 21st May 1931 to 28th April 1932 says:—

The public is aware that we conducted famine relief work in 58 villages of Rangpur district with Fulchhari as the centre from 21st May, 1931 to 12th July and also in 42 villages of Nuddea district with Chamna and Haludbaria as centres from 20th July to 20th August. Later on during the flood in North and East Bengal in 1931 we carried on flood relief operation from 2nd August to 26th December in 160 villages in Pabna district with Salap, Sthal, Mulkandi, Gopalpur and Jamirta as centres, and in 62 villages in Mymensingh with Gayahatta as the centre. During that flood 6 relief centres were opened in Dacca district from Dacca branch centre of our Mission. From 20th January to 28th April in 1932 we again conducted famine relief operation in 26 villages in Pabna district from Gopalpur centre and 48 villages in Mymensingh from Tangail centre.

WORK IN RANGPUR AND NUDDEA.

In connection with the famine relief work in Rangpur and Nuddea districts during 1931 we distributed 964 mds, 25 seers and 14 chhataks of rice, 230 mds. of paddy and 1913 pieces of new cloth among 5792 helpless persons from 100 villages. During the flood relief work in Mymensingh and Pabna 4.518mds. 10 seers and 5 chhataks of rice 26 mds. of paddy, 3,152 pieces of new cloth and 3,140 pieces of old cloth and shirts etc., were distributed from 6 centres among 3100 recipients of 222 villages. Besides this during the earlier stage of the flood a few mds. of chira were distributed from Salap centre and 2 instruments for thrashing paddy were given to 2 needy widows from Goyhatta centre. After the flood when the water became polluted and diseases like Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera began to appear we made arrangements for the distribution of medicine and in some special cases for the distribution of diet also from those centres.

FAMINE RELIEF.

During the famine relief work of 1932 2046 helpless persons from 74 villages in Meymensingh and Pabna received 997 mds., 39 seers and 12 chhataks of rice, 600 pieces of new cloth and 90 pieces of new guernseys from 2 centres in Meymensingh and Pabna Districts. For these works we received Rs. 20,992-1-3 as donations and Rs. 248-10-9, as sale proceeds of commodities. We received in all Rs. 21,240-12 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 26,348-11-9. We met the additional expenditure of Rs. 5,107-15-9 from the Provident Fund of the Mission. This has almost exhausted the Provident Fund. But it is on this Provident Fund that we have to depend for starting any new relief work. So naturally the depletion of this fund has made new relief operations impossible though there are urgent calls from different places. This is why we feel the urgency of strengthening this fund immediately. We appeal to all who feel for distressed humanity to send their contributions to the President, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

With this we are giving a short statement of accounts of different items. A detailed report of this work will be published afterwards. The disbursements are as follows:—

Rice and other food grains Rs. 20,773-0-6, Cloths Rs. 1,543-2-9; Sacks Rs. 172-2-0; Transit charges Rs. 1,741-5-6; Travelling and Inspection charges Rs. 490-11-0; Equipments Rs. 128-1-9; Workers expenses (for 17 workers) Rs. 422-6-0; Establishments Rs. 63-9-3; Stationery Rs. 24-4-0; Postage and Telegrams etc. Rs. 133-10-9; Printing charges Rs. 42-14-0; Pecuniary help Rs. 65-9-6; Medical relief Rs. 39-11-6; Agricultural Relief Rs. 25-12-0; Miscellaneous Rs. 15-6-6; Aids for building houses Rs. 67; Ramakrishna Mission, Dacca branch for Flood Relief Rs. 600; Total Rs. 26,348-11-9.

Fatal Stabbing

Mahomed Yusuf Baboo, who was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Agripada police in connection with the alleged brutal murder of Mahadeo Ramchandra, an employee of the Khatau Makanji Mill, on Saturday last, was produced to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon on a charge of murder under section 302 I. P. C.

The police officer, in making the remand application, stated that on Saturday noon Mahadeo Ramchandra was going along Souter Street. When Mahadeo reached the junction of Ripon Road and, Souter Street, he was fatally stabbed by Mahomed Yusuf Baboo. Mahadeo ran as far as the junction of Souter Street and Morland Road, where he fell down and died immediately.

Enquiries showed that the accused was responsible for the murder and was therefore arrested. The accused was identified by some of the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused, it was alleged, was also concerned an another case of murder which took place at Ripon Road on July 2. The accused was also identified by the prosecution witnesses in that case.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, who appeared for the accused, did not oppose the remand application.

The Magistrate, therefore, remanded the accused till August 8.

BORAH URGES CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

Suggests Calling Of A A World Conference

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Utmost importance is attached to a broadcast speech by Senator Borah on debts and disarmament, not only because he is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, but also because he is an outstanding spokesman of Congress in international affairs.

In his speech Senator Borah urged an immediate world conference to consider the revision or cancellation of war debts and for settling other postwar problems.

The proposed conference should deal with reparations, debts, disarmament, re-establishment of the gold standard stabilisation of siver in the Orient.

The Versailles Treaty must yield to the dictates of conscience and demands of justice she added.

The importance of the speech lies in the fact that Senatod Borah has hitherto been understood to be one of the staunchest opponents of reduction of war debts. His conversion is most significant and is likely to discourage diehard anti-revisionists and indicates the growing conviction of Americans that war debts are a serious handicap to the United States' trade.

Senator Borah, however, denied that he had changed his former position, and reaffirmed his opposition to cancellation of war debts unless it was accompanied by other agreements like disarmament.

U. S. INTERESTS

NEW YORK, July 25.

Senator Borah's proposal for a world conference is more significant in view of the fact that he has long been regarded as the special champion of the agricultural section whose representatives include most diehard anti-revisionists.

It is noteworthy that he has declared that the debts are just and the only reason for his urging reduction or cancellation, is that it will be in the interest of the people of the United States, which sentiment appears widespread among the educated classes but is strongly opposed by the Congressional anti-revisionists.—Reuted.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

RANGOON, July 25.

Crowded annual meeting of the Separation League with U. Maung Gyee, ex-Education Minister and delegate to the Round Table Conference presiding, yesterday passed a resolution opining that the present was the most opportune moment for the separation of Burma from India.

Other resolutions urged the transfer of reserved subjects enumerated in the Premier's speech to Ministers with Governors intervention powers, abolition of excluded areas, lack of necessity for a statutory provision for the appointment of a Financial Advisor, immediate necessity for the creation of a State Bank expeditious Burmanisation of the Army increase in the normal strength of the army, formation of territorial force in all big towns, composition of the Lower House with a minimum of onefifty elected members and upper House with 75 per cent. equal rights and opportunities to the existing non-indigenous commercial interests but opposition to binding future Burma Government to extend same to such concerns not yet established.

The last resolution proposed careful scrutinisation of Howard-Nixon report by Government of Burma and "that in particular large surpluses yearly paid to India and other advantages derived by India through its connection with Burma be carefully calculated and set off against any liability to share in the public debt of India."—A. P

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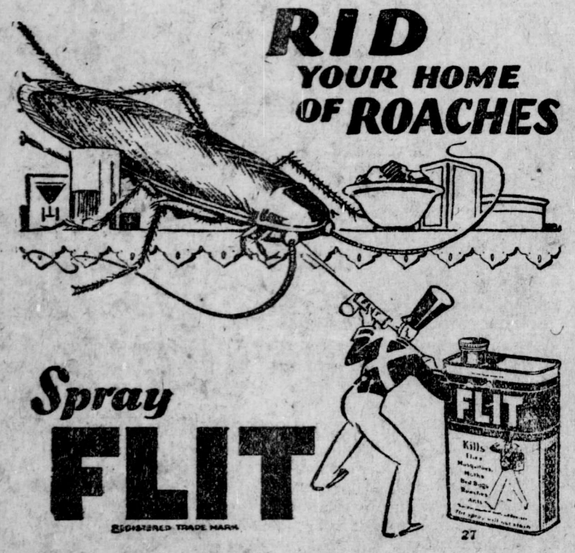

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LARGE STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY

Decrease In Mill Consumption

FALL IN EXPORTS

Bombay, July 22.

The following weekly cotton statistics issued by the East India Cotton Association show that Stocks of cotton in Bombay are steadily going up. Consumption in Indian Cotton in Mills has decreased and exports are lower:—

Receipts for week ending 21st July.

	1932 Bales.	1931 Bales.
Bengals	...	3080
Oomras	229	5908
Dhollerahs	1267	2952
Broach	114	330
Southerns	6849	5535
Persians	8	17
Americans	1114	8012
Egyptians	197	2228
E. Africans	1526	6399
Other sorts	.....	...
Total	11304	34461

Exports for week ending 21st July.

	Bales.
United Kindom	...
Continent	485
China	...
Japan	1760
Coast Ports	25
Total	2270

ALOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	3716
China, Japan & Coast Ports	12741
Total	16457

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

1931-32	1930-31
1977035	3331172

Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	20320	76815
Continent	115392	490340
China	205411	406912
Japan	499122	1286541
Coast Ports	36639	21912
U. S. A.	25	2562
Total	876909	2285082 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st July 1932	193.761
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st July 1932	771,913
Same period last year	786,271
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on July 1932	802,896
Same time last year	748.424

Imports of American Cotton.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932	249,040
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st July 1932	242,241
American cotton at Sea for India	3,975

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Co. have issued the following report dated London July 6:—

GOLD.

On the 30th ultimo the Bank of England reduced its official rate of discount from 2-1/2 per cent to 2 per cent.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £136,142,754 on the 29th ultimo, as compared with £135,721,215 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold during the week amounted to only £1,393.

In the open market substantial amounts of gold have been offered daily and have been readily taken by the Continent and private buyers. Movements in the exchanges were such as to cause a considerable advance in the price, which reached 116s. 5d. on the 5th instant, the highest quoted since March 7th last.

Quotations during the week:—

	Fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ sterling
June 30th	114s. 8d.	14s. 9.8d.
July 1st	115s. 0d.	14s. 9.3d.
July 2nd	115s. 10d.	14s. 8.0d.
July 4th	116s. 0d.	14s. 7.8d.
July 5th	116s. 5d.	14s. 7.1d.
July 6th	116s. 0d.	14s. 7.8d.
Average	115s. 7/8d.	14s. 8.3d.

We referred last week to the arrival in London of gold salved from the S. S. "Egypt"; this has now been included in the Customs and Excise returns and appears in the details given below of the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 27th June to mid-day on the 4th July.

Imports.

	£
British South Africa	1,581,340
British West Africa	54,305
British India	602,221
Australia	169,115
Salvage from S. S. "Egypt"	188,641
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	68,745
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13,112
Iraq	8,535
Netherlands	10,202
United States of America	8,327
Other countries	15,945
	£2,810,488

Exports.

	£
France	606,030
Netherlands	572,331
Belgium	422,500
Switzerland	183,374
Czecho-Slovakia	11,350
Germany	7,826
Other countries	2,800
	£1,806,184

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1932 amounted to 46,854 fine ounces as compared with 46,487 fine ounces for April 1932 and 43,731 fine ounces for May 1931.

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week were £647,000 to London and £107,000 to Holland by the S. S. "Naldera" and £31,000 to New York by the S. S. "President Garfield."

SILVER.

The market has had a quiet week, during which prices remained unchanged for three consecutive working days and varied only 1/8d throughout the whole period. The decline in the value of sterling did little more than keep the tone steady and did not cause an advance in prices, as might have been expected. Continental sales have continued, but holidays in America and China during the week tended to curtail business, although China has both bought and sold without showing any definite tendency. The Indian Bazaars have been more disposed to support the market, but a recurrence of the communal disorders in Bombay has again hindered business.

The following were the United Kindom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 27th June to mid-day on the 4th July:—

Imports.

	£
British, West Africa	7,092
Canada	3,382
Australia	1,270
Salvage from S. S. "Egypt"	73
Other countries	1.760
	£13,577

Exports.

	£
Yugoslavia	66,124
Hongkong	77,499
British India	10,398
French possessions in India	10.638
Straits Settlements	4,789
Other countries	7,105
	£176,553

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery
June 30th	16. 5/8d.	16. 11/16d.
July 1st	16. 11/16d.	16. 3/4d.
July 2nd	16 5/8d.	16. 11/16d.
July 4th	16. 5/8d.	16. 11/16d.
July 5th	16. 5/8d.	16. 11/16d.
July 6th	16. 9/16d.	16. 5/8d.
Average	16. 625d.	16. 687d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce. 999 fine).

June 29th	27.
June 30th	26.7/8
July 1st	26.5/8
July 2nd	26.5/8
July 4th	Holiday
July 5th	26.3/8

The highest take of exchange on New Cork recorded during the period from the 30th ultimo the the 6th inst. was dol. 3.60-3/4 and the lowest dol. 3.54.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 4th instant consisted of about 80,600,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 4,700 silver bars, as compared with about 80,300,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 5,240 silver bars on the 25th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of June last are appended:—

Highest	cash delivery	two months' livery	Bar Gld per oz. fine
price	17d.	17.1/16d.	114s/8d
Lowest price	16.5/8d.	16.11/16d.	112s/2d
Average	16.844d.	16.894d.	113s/4.38d

INDORE MARKETS.

INDORE, July 22.

Seeds, Wheat and Cotton: Rate per mani of 6mds. Bengal:—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21, 22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 16, 17.
Gram Rs. 15.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20.
Teelseed Rs. 39.
Cottonseed Rs. 16|8.
Wheat flour (Maida) Superfine per bag of 95Srs. Rs. 9|8.
Wheat flour (Rawa) per bag of 95Srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat flour (Ata) per bag of 90Srs. Rs. 7|6.
Chapad flour per bag of 40Srs. Rs. 2|10.
Cotton (Ginned) Malwi per boja of 4mds. Bengal Rs. 65, 75.
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4-mds. Bengal Rs. 55, 65.
Cotton Broach Ready per candy of 784lbs. Rs. 167|8.
Cotton Broach Settlement June-July 1930 Rs. 183.
Market: Steady.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P.N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100, 34.
Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-12|8, 329|8.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10, 220.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ordy.) 100-12|8, 165.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7, 107.
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3|3, 80.
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100, 40.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100, 23.
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25, 21|8.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes	103 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	68 5 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. ..	0 9 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference ...	0 4 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	79 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 7 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordinary)	0 14 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	0 14 0
Eastern Bank Ltd. ..	4 12 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	111 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. (Ordy.)	0 16 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordy.	0 0 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs. ...	76 5 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 3 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 5 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debentures	70 5 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures ..	103 10 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50 ...	106 0 0
Brazilian 5 per cent. Funding Loan (1914) ...	63 0 0
Cables and Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. 'A' Stock	19 5 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	Dol. 15.35
French 4 per cent. Rentes 1918 London Issue ..	26 5 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926)	53 0 0

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THE NEW CHINA

Irrigation And Famine Relief

ONE GOOD CURE FOR BANDITRY

The very Rev. Hewell Johnson, Dean of Canberburg, who is now touring China doing flood relief work, writes the following instructive article about the conditions in China in the "Manchester Guardian" from Saratsi in China. Dr. Johnson is a friend of Mr. C. F. Andrew with whom he would have been now, had the situation in India, not prevented Mr. Andrews from joining him Dr. Johnson visited Mahatma Gandhi at Canberbury during the Mahatma visit to England last year.

Dust driving in clouds above, dust inches deep beneath; camels padding their way through dust with heads thrown back and noses held high; eagles wheeling slowly overhead; sweating barebacked coolies tilling soil or digging trenches; naked nut brown children of tender years at their burdens in the field or at their play under the eaves—these are fragments in the kaleidoscopic picture of a seventy mile ride in a bullet pierced Ford truck over impossible tracks around Paotow and Saratsi in Outer Mongolia. Five hundred miles west of Peking the Yellow River takes its greatest northward sweep before it turns southward and eastward and then empties itself into the Yellow Sea. At this point, and on its northern bank, Saratsi lies; and to the north of it a range of tall, rugged mountains lifts up the plains of Outer Mongolia on to its back.

DESERTED VILLAGES.

It was the Yellow River, and the engineering works along its northern shore, which had attracted me so far westwards from Peking. Travellers seldom come this way. But drought comes and femine comes, and bandit armies come. All along our track lay large deserted villages, their mud falls roofless, their inhabitants dead or fled. In 1928 the drought had come again, and the people had died like flies.

Bandits are the curse of Saratsi—the bullet holes in the bonnet and steering column of my car are evidence enough of that. Only a short times ago Major Todd, the chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission—my guide and travelling companion to-day, as his ancestor, who wrote "The Student's Manual" had been the guide of my youth,—had suffered attack by bandits in that very neighbourhood and in that very car. He and his men had beaten off the bandits, but not before one of their party had been killed. Villagers must help in their own defence here. The high mud walls and towers of Palakai and its corps of thirty rifles organised by the Roman Catholic priest have preserved the life and property of priest and villagers alike, though the bandits have, indeed, captured the priest's best cart and mules.

Father de Wilde, the priest of Palakai, is a man of fine type. His school for five hundred children, with its cool corridors, the beautiful church, and the campanile of his compound are reminiscent of the Belgium from which he comes. China owes much to Anglican and Protestant missions at least half of her leading men have been trained in Christian schools, and the great bulk of these in Protestant schools. She also owes much to men of the stamp of Father de Wilde of Palakai and Father Verstraeten, of Suiyuan.

THE WEALTHY BANDIT

The bandit who attacked Palakai is not a poor man. For bandits may be of various kinds. Some are just the desperately poor; soldiers, perhaps with only their rifles and the power to use them as their stock-in trade, their pay being long deferred. Others are peasant farmers, taxed beyond endurance in some more southerly provinces. I understand, ostensible for roads and such like improvements but actually, as often is the case, going ultimately to the enrichment of the tax-imposer or for payment of the armies which extort the tax.

Others, again are men driven to desperation by hunger through famine and flood. But the Saratsi bandit is of another kind. He is a wealthy man, a farmer with opium estates on the western shores of the northern bend of the Yellow River. He rides with 3,000 mounted men, recruited from the very poor. His father seized land by force and brutality, and by force and brutality the son seeks to extend his domains and wealth. Now, however, his fortunes like himself, are in retreat. His army is split in two. Half of his force crossed our tracks a short time ago and now lies somewhere between us and Peking. The remainder has retreated to the north. The Governor is seizing his lands and his opium too.

OPIUM.

For opium is still grown here and elsewhere in China, despite the laws against it. The economic situation, the lack of cheap transit, and the cost of large armies foster its growth. Opium costs much and weighs little. Coolies can carry it and earn a substantial profit where the crriage of rice would be prohibited. Men are fined, indeed, for growing opium but the Government has no objection to receiving the fine, and the crop is lucrative enough to pay both the fine and the heavy taxation; so the crops are left undisturbed until the harvest comes. We saw innumerable opium fields, with their small, neat tell-tale beds, well watered and well attended by hand. What a blaze of colour these poppies must present in the summer time, the plain burning its way up in flames of red and white towards the purple hills! A lurid prophesy of ultimate misery.

Bandits, poverty, and opium-growing are the problems of Inner Mongolia. And they will perhaps, remain problems until the population is wealthy enough and numerous enough to support an adequate defence force against the bandits, and is able to pay taxation by other and less profitable crops than the opium. California only rid herself of bandit cowboys when she was populous enough and rich enough to do so. It will be the same with Inner Mongolia.

A FERTILE GARDEN

But drought holds her back. And therein lies the value of these engineering tasks besides the Yellow River. A wide canal is being made to tap the river water and distribute it along numerous lateral channels and immense net work of small orteries over an area of 250,000 acres. Imagine a tract of land longer than the distance which separate Manchester from Liverpool, and ten miles wide, preserved from periodic drought and femine, and turned into a permanent and fertile garden. This is the work which unfolds itself before my eyes. A great centre of prosperity is being founded one rich district at least is now provided ina femine-ridden area.

The waters of the Yellow River River are always full The land gradients at Saratsi give it a ready flow. The soil is fertile. Everything calls for an irrigation scheme, and the China International Famine Relief Commission, supported almost entirely by American funds, seized the opportunity and has now nearly completed the scheme. Persuading the Chinese authorities to find 10,000 pounds outright, the Commission has provided 25,000 pounds upon a loan basis, the improved farms being under a pledge to repay the loan by degrees, setting the capital free again for further schemes.

Twenty-five thousand pounds! As I travelled along the main canal and saw its magnitude and the extent of the subsidiary waterways I could only marvel. Five times that sum could not achieve the same result in England or America, despite the use of every type of mechanical aid. This cheap construction is made possible owing on the hand to the largely voluntary service of so many skilled workers, missionaries and engineers alike, and on the other to the low wage the coolies receive. two or three pence a day, the price of a postage stamp from England to America. No decent person likes these low wages, yet they are high for the neighbourhood, and money goes far in a land where I bought a cooked chicken whole for fourpence! Furthermore, the men who receive the low wages are saved by it often enough from sheer starvation They will also be the first to benefit by the irrigation scheme, for they are the farmers or farm labourers whose countryside receives the water.

BANDITS' RETURN TO THE FARM.

These irrigation works are having other consequences for China. Recently, in company with Major Todd, I visited the civil and military governors of this region. in some respects one of the most important in the whole of China. We talked of the fine experiment being made by Governor Yen. under the supervision of Mr. Ren. a student from the Nanking Agricultural College. The Governor has purchased 6.000 acres of the newly irrigated land and proposed to farm it with modern methods He invites local men to take a holding on this semi-communal farm. they receiving 70 per cent of the produce as their share. He invites bandits to settle there. securing for them a pardon if they hand over their guns and turn to honest work. Naturally I urged strongly that the scheme should be extended and a yet larger area brought under irrigation.

Our hosts expressed their eagerness to do so and to contribute handsomely in the future, as they have done in the past, if England and America would give the initial aid in continued loans and in skilled supervision. For this, they explained would also enable them to carry still farther their scheme for getting the soldiers back on to the land. The soldiers are to begin work as labourers. By stages they are to gain a permanent holding in the communal land. It is a scheme with a double edge: soldiers return to the land; the land also is people with men well trained to defend themselves. It is a form of communism perhaps best suited to North China's present needs.

NESTORIAN CROSSES.

There are sights enough here in these lovely uplands, where Mongol meets Chinese, to enthral any intelligent man; birds, and flowers; ancient coins and mirrors and Nestorian crosses and the ceaseless backward and forward flow of rival peoples; but this great scheme whereby the best skill, the most generous offerings, and the highest ideals of the West are laid at the feet of the East and where East and West together strive to create a new world outstrips them all. The world to-day is crying aloud for some form of communal effort; here is a noble experiment of a most promising kind. And it is being achieved in face of constant danger. As I write a sentry with fixed bayonet tramps above me on the sandbagged parapet of this Saratsi compound. At the moment all is quiet, but recently Dr. Kelly and his staff were living in fear of attack. Engineers, like missionaries, take their lives in their hands. The technical achievements of Major Toddy and his staff fill me with admiration. But when I recollect that little home in Peking where I saw the Major's children playing on the lawn, and then see the bullet holes in his car, my admiration grows greater still; and it is admiration for another kind of quality and an even higher one than that of skill.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 8, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 23, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 21, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 13m.
Sunset—7h. 17m.
Hightide 5-42, 16-48
Lowtide—10-44, 23-04.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Miracle Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"Are'nt We All". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Sarah and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Phantom of Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Men in Her Life". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Kohens and Kellys In Africa". Daily at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m.
GLOBE—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 3-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Zinda Lash" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Murder on the Roof". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee on Thursday at 4 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-00 p.m. Selection of Indian gramophone records; 9.00 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. Light music Miss Goklibai with Dattaram Parwatkar Sarangi.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES: Professor J. B. Primrose will meet his students in English Literature (Shakespeare) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College, (2nd floor.)

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION:-The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Corporation Hall today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T) Sir Temulji B. Nariman, will preside.

WEEK-END CRICKET AT BANDRA

The Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club, Bandra, captained by Mr. J.J. Farias won against the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution by an innings and 40 runs. Mr. U. G. Veharkar alone scoring 25 runs for the winners.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. M. J. Antia Bar-at-Law, will "Revolution and its Social Effects"

"PROSPECT OF THE LABOUR PARTY IN INDIA:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. S. G. Warty will lecture (open to the public) in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) to-day (Tuesday at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) on 'Prospect of the Labour Party in India."

POSTAL NOTICE

Supercribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Yomagata-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 27th inst.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. 'Malwa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer 'Malwa" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

The 'Malwa" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

STONES AND SLINGS IN B. I. T. CHAWLS

Ten Persons Remanded To Jail

BOMBAY, Monday.

The ten persons, who were arrested yesterday evening by the Nagpada Police in connection with the storage of stones and slings in two B.I.T. chawls in Foras Road, were produced today before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon.

As further inquiries are to be made the police made an application for thier remand to Worli Jail for 14 days.

The Magistrate remanded them till August 8.

CORPORATION DEBATES DISPOSAL OF BOILER

But Commissioner Sees In It "Vote Of Censure"

RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR TOBACCO DUTY

Once again the question of the disposal of the second boiler was brought in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, and after a heated discussion it was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal at an advantageous price.

The Municipal Commissioner resented the practice of some of the councillors bringing resolutions under the thin veil of a vote of censure on the Municipal executive and pointed out that in this particular matter, the Corporation alone was responsible.

BOILER AS PRESENT.

Mr. R. A. Cole moved:

"That with reference to the question of the disposal of the second boiler out of the two boilers, purchased for use in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, and one out of which was disposed of at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 25th April 1932, the Corporation are of the opinion that the second boiler be presented to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action."

Mr. S. B. Keny seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved an amendment to ascertain from the Trustees of the V. J. T. Institute whether they would accept the gift of the boiler.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the proposition and the amendment and said that the boiler was so much discussed and publicly advertised that if the V. J. T. Institute wanted it, the trustees would have applied to the Corporation long ago.

Mr. V. N. Vedak moved another amendment to request the Municipal Commissioner to dispose of the boiler at an advantageous price.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

"VOTE OF CENSURE."

The Commissioner considered the propsition as a deliberate vote of censure on the Municipal executive which was brought under a thin veil and excuse. He pointed out to the House that the boiler in question was bought nearly twelve years ago, during which time many events had taken place. For instance, the Kasheli Bridge and the reservoirs exceeded the original estimates by several lacs for which the Corporation were responsible. When he took over charge, it was brought to his notice that two boilers were for sale, though he was not an expert, and thought many of his critics too were not experts in machinery, he had to rely upon three things. Firstly, upon the Municipal engineers, whose estimates the Corporation passed by several lacs on engineering matters. He was advised by the Municipal engineer that the price offered for one boiler, viz. Rs. 12,500 was a fair and adequate price. Secondly, he was guided by the Selling Agents, who also considered the price offered a fair one. Once in a certain case, the highest offer was rejected on the advice of the Selling Agents, as they considered that the offer was not fair. It would be seen therefore that the Selling Agents did not always look to their commission, but also to the profits of the Municipality.

Thirdly, Mr. C. W. E. Arputhnot also opined that the price offered for the purchase of the boiler was a fair one. He therefore hoped that in fairness and decency, there would be no further talk on this question. He tried to get the best price for the boiler which is already sold, as apart from advertising in the newspapers, he had notified to 150 mills and factories in the presidency. The Corporation was responsible for the purchase of the boilers. He tried to get the best price for one of the boilers, and he urged the Corporation for the sake of their own dignity not to abdicate their own position.

The question was put to vote and Mr. Vedak's amendment was carried as a substantative proposition.

TOBACCO DUTY.

The Corporation also considered the report of the representatives appointed by them to meet the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and discuss with him the question of the division of receipts from the enhanced tobacco duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust. The Committee submitted to the Minister that the Corporation had been in undisputed enjoyment of the proceeds of the Tobacco Duty for the last 66 years and that therefore they claimed it as their duty.

The Government in a resolution stated:—

The tobacco duty is a Provincial tax and not a Municipal tax. It is not among the items of the municipal fund described in section III of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The description of the tax as a municipal duty in the Tobacco Duty Act of 1857 is merely descriptive of the area of its operation and does not give the Municipality a legal claim to the proceeds which are available for distribution as Government may deem fit. Government therefore take the opportunity of placing it on record that if the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality does not take place before the 31st Deceuber 1932, they are at liberty to revise the distribution of the proceeds of the tax at their discretion between the two bodies.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta the matter was referred to a committee.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MR. HORNIMAN'S APPEAL ADMITTED

Right To Travel In A Higher Class

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty, on the appellate side of the High Court, admitted the revisional application filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman against the judgment of Mr. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which it was held by the magistrate that Mr. Horniman was bound to pay Rs. 48/11/0 being the excess fare for travelling first class with a second class ticket from Victoria Terminus station to Delhi by the Peshawar Mail of the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Horniman contested the case "in public interest," contending that as there was no accommodation available in the second class, he was entitled to travel by a class not inferior to the class for which he had purchased the ticket.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was urged that the magistrate failed to appreciate the fact as to whether there were six passengers including three 'purdahnashin' ladies in the only available second class compartment. Appreciation of this fact was material to a proper consideration of the question whether the petitioner had intentionally travelled by a higher class.

Further, it was contended, that a vacant upper berth in a compartment occupied by 'purdahnashin' ladies amounted to no accommodation for a male passenger.

Their lordships admitted the application.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati, appeared for Mr. Horniman.

NOT LIABLE IN LAW TO PAY.

It was further urged that the railway official at the Victoria Terminus Station having been requested to furnish accommodation after a ticket was issued, and Mr. Horniman having travelled higher class after intimating his intention to so travel, coupled with the fact that the Railway officials at Victoria Terminus Station not having prevented him from so travelling, the Railway Company could not afterwards put forward the claim. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate should have held that Mr. Horniman was not liable in law to pay the difference of fare mentioned in section 113 (2), (3) and (4) of the Indian Railways Act.

FREE FIGHT IN FRONT OF BHANGWADI THEATRE

Seven Persons Discharged By The Magistrate

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Persons have a right to go to public meetings and record their protest if they think it necessary" observed Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third court in the course of the hearing of the case in which Ganpat Bhiwa and nine others stood charged under section 143 I. P. C. when being members of an unlawful Assembly.

The case was a sequel to the free fight between two groups of the "depressed" classes in front of the Bhangwadi theatre on July 10.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution.

"COMMANDER" IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Kashnath Ganpat, "Commander" of the "depressed" classes of the Nagaum section, in his evidence stated that the All-India Depressed Class Conference was to be held at the Bhangwadi theatre at 1 p.m. on July 10. Witness was present at the theatre with 25 volunteers at about 9-30 a.m. At 10 am. about 200 persons belonging to Dr. Ambedker's party came from Princess Street shouting "Rajah Moonje Pact boycott". They rushed to the theatre and pelted stones. A free fight then ensued between the groups. Witness could, not say whether any of the accused had taken part in the fracas.

"AMBEDKARITES" START THE TROUBLE.

The fight he said was between "Rajahites and Ambedkarites". The fight according to witness was started by "Ambedkarites". When the fight commenced, witness went inside the theatre.

Mr. Khimji Mulji, Secretary All-India Depressed Class Conference deposed that members of Ambedkar's party rushed at the theatre and indulged in stone-throwing. He too could not say whether the accused assaulted anybody.

Sub-Inspector Vani stated that on hearing that there was some trouble in front of the theatre he went there.

A free fight was going on and the road was littered with iron bars, gas pipes, and lathis. He gave an order for dispersal, and as they did not disperse, ordered a lathi charge. Accused Baloo Dharma and Shantaram Govind were arrested by him. They were carrying sticks. The remaining accused were arrested the same evening.

The Magistrate, on hearing the evidence remarked that every person had a right to go to public meetings and record his protest. Members of Dr. Ambedkar's party wanted to record their protest at the Conference, but they were stopped by the opposite party. Mr. Spencer:—But the members of the Ambedker's party went there very early.

Magistrate:—I know why. They wanted to occupy their seats early.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence against seven of the accused and therefore discharged them.

Charges under section 143 I. P. C were framed against Bhaloo Dharma and Shantaram Govind. The case was then postponed to July 27.

DOG AND MAD WOMAN CREATE TROUBLE IN COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two unusual incidents disturbed to-day the proceedings of the Presidency Magistrate, Third court, one was caused by the pranks of a mad woman, who, fantastically dressed entered the Court-room, shouting singing and dancing. The loud barking of a ferocious-looking dog near the corridor of the Court-room caused a sensation among those standing, who ran terrified helter-skelter in all directions.

The police were powerless against both. The husband of the woman, who was present pacified her and led her out of the room. Only the owner could silence the dog.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

H.E. the Governor of Bombay returned from Bombay on Sunday.

Mr. G. Kaula, Major General H. E. M. Douglas and Mr. E. J. Jenner lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

"JULIUS CÆSAR"

Historic Play Staged

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic).

The Indian National Theatre has begun the third week of its season, begun it with "Julius Caesar," the historical Shakesperean play. It is, in essence, Shakespearean. It is, if interpreted skilfully a drama alike significant and universally intimate. Its characters are assigned a historic period, names, incidents. But their significant appeal extends universally and tale periods. It would be, perhaps, unessential to compare the ambitions of the celebrated "Macbeth" with the ambitions of one who conquered the hearts of his people as suspected, a "democrat" and was accused and punished as a dictator.

But the fact remain that "Julius Caesar" would not be "Julius Caesar" if he was depicted as an ambitious individual unconscious of the democratic multitude.

Mr. Peerzada who acted as "Julius Caesar" acted well his part. He has, if one could say so, grown in his powers. And the effect of his interpretation of the character of "Caesar" was immediate because it was true. He could convey to the audience the pshychological reaction to democratic tannets. Mr. Peerzada has more than justified the hopes, expressed here, he aroused when played as Prince "Samsthanak" in "Mrichchakatik." Mr. Grant Anderson's "Antony" was everything that the wise and devoted friend of "Caesar" was expected to be. Although "Brutus," as played by Mr. Muharah was on occasions, obviously indecisive, he succeeded in communicating the tragic mentality of the "honest" but unseeing benefactor and friend. Mr. Prithviraj, as "Cassues" was easily impetuous but less craftly than he should have been. "Casca" rendered by Syt. Khote was a good start for the new comer. Srimati Suralini Devi had, naturally, a subordinate part in the play. She acted as "Calphurnia" with the dignity suggestive of her rank. And, Vasanti Devi who had to depict the tragic role of Portia was effectively impulsive and coherently passionate. The "sets" and the lighting have greatly improved. Particularly noteworthy was the garden court yard or rather Brutus' orchard in the first act. The lights were not only well arranged, they were regulated as well. The subordinate character who hitherto toned down the good effect of the play seemed to gain perceptible improvement in "Juilius Caesar."

JOCKEY'S SERVANT CONVICTED FOR THEFT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Charged with theft to the extent of Rs. 2050, a Hindu servant of Jockey Bhimprao Balvant Jadhav, in the employ of the Maharaja of Kolhapur was convicted today by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court Mazgaon and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhimrao Balvant Jadhav, stated that on the evening of March 19 last, he gave Rs. 2,050 in G. C. notes comprising of 20 of hundred denomination and 10 of five to the accused to keep in his (complainant's trunk, as he was living for Kolhapur that night. The accused put the money in the trunk in his presence. The accused was to accompay him. When witness got into the train with the trunk at Byculla Station, the accused was not with him. Witness thought that accused might have got into another compartment. The following morning when witness reached Poona, he was surprised to find that the money in the trunk was missing. Enquiries showed that the accused had absconded with the money.

Proceeding witness stated that the matter was reported to the police and some persons were sent by the witness to make inquiries at the native place of the accused. On information the police arrested the accused at his residence in Phaltan State. Rs. 1,950 were recovered from the accused, while the rest were missing.

The accused was brought down to Bombay and produced to-day before the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as stated above.

A POONA PROTEST

The Executive of the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Poona in the course of an letter protests against the account sent by a correspondent and published in this jonrnal about a meeting held by that body regarding Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement. It says that "his object seems to be that of expressing his resentment under high sounding sentiments over the march stolen on other Anjumans by an Anjuman which has a number of rivals".

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ROBT. MONTGOMERY
with REGINALD DENNY
Also A New COMEDY By
LAUREL & HARDY

CEYLONESE GETS JAIL FOR SWINDLING

Over Rs. 10,00 Involved

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dick John Wilson, a Ceylonese, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default 6 months' further imprisonment by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, being found guilty on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 10,423.

The complainant in this case is Mr. McDuff Weymss, doing business in Bombay as consulting engineers in the name of Weymss and Company.

The accused, according to the prosecution, had been in his service since September, 1930.

He is stated to have misappropriated Rs. 10,423 belonging to the complainant.

The complainant sailed for England in May 1931, leaving several signed cheques in charge of the accused, who, it was stated, was authorised to draw moneys and make payment according to the instructions left by the complainant. The accused was also authorised to collect outstandings.

The accused, the complainant stated, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 10,423 in his absence and absconded. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested at Rangoon and brought down to Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having misappropriated the money.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had proved the charge against the accused and disbelieved the accused's story. He thought that a deterrant sentence was necessary in the case, and sentenced the accused as above.

URDU TEXT BOOKS

Protest Against Municipal School Committee Decision

The Anjumane-Islahul Muslimin, Nagpada passed a resolution, expressing its deep sense of regret, at the imprudent decision of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, in changing the course in Urdu Text Books, and further desires to impress upon the Schools Committee, that the students of the Urdu Schools, have purchased the Moulvi Ferozuddin Series, after the Annual Examination held in the month of March last, and still they have continued to study the same books.

MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES' CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Maharashtriya Ladies Co-op. Credit Society was held on Saturday last at the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, presiding.

The meeting adopted the annual report together with audited statements of accounts, and elected the Managing Committee for the next year. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, was elected as President, and Mrs. Saraswatibai Inamdar as Hon. Secretary.

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ALSO A COLOURTONE REVIEW with CLIFF EDWARDS.

Girgaon Co-op. Institute

The annual general meeting of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday last at the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Mr. G. M. S. Rane, the Chairman presiding.

The meeting adopted the Report of work done for 1931-32, together with audited statements of Accounts, and elected office-bearers and Managing Committee for the year 1932-33.

The meeting also elected Mr. R. P. Karve, Advocate, to work on Provincial Co-operative Council, and Mr. S. N. Releke, to work on the Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1932

ORDINANCE "LAW"

The judgments delivered by the full bench of the Bombay High Court last week, disappointing as they are to those who had fondly hoped that these appeals would at least result in some mitigation of the severity of the Ordinance regime, have served to harden the resentment felt among all sections of the community at the prolongation of what the Governor of Bombay has called "Government by Ordinance" and what our Anglo-Indian contemporary euphemistically describes as "something very different from the ordinary acceptation" of the term "rule of law." The two main questions before the Court were whether the Governor-General could delegate his powers under the Ordinances to the local Governments and whether the Ordinances deprived the High Court of their powers of revision and superintendence over the Special Courts constituted under the Ordinances.

POWER TO DELEGATE.

So far as the first question is concerned, the Court held that the Governor-General's power in this respect is valid. It had already been decided by the Privy Council that the Governor-General's power to promulgate an Ordinance is arbitrary and exclusive. He alone can decide whether an "emergency," justifying the promulgation of an Ordinance has arisen. It is now held by the Bombay High Court that the power extends to delegation to the Local Governments of the decision to put in force these provisions of an ordinance when and where they think fit. This is something very like delegating the power to decide when an "emergency" has arisen, a power which Mr. G. M. Thakore counsel for the applicant, urged could in any event only reside with the Governor-General. But the High Court held that this argument confuses the power to make laws with the power to administer them, and that there is no reason why the Governor-General, in making a law, should not provide that it shall come into operation at such a time and in such areas as an outside body may determine. With all respect, we shall retain our opinion that this is only another way of saying that the Governor-General delegates to another authority the power to decide when and where an "emergency" erists; and this is precisely what Mr. Thakore claimed, and rightly in our view, the Government of India Act does not provide. Our reading of the Act is clear, that the only authority to decide where and when an "emergency" exists is the Governor-General himself. We do not think Mr. Thakore confused the issue.

POWERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

As regards the second question before the Court, it is some satisfaction to have it held that the High Court's powers of revision and superintendence over the Special Courts constituted by the Ordinances remain intact. To quote the Chief Justice on this point:

> In my opinion we have power of superintendence over these special courts under Section 107 and those powers cannot and have not been taken away by the Ordinance. Speaking for myself, I think it would be an unhealthy thing to do. Experience shows that irregularities and illegalities do creep in the administration of the law, and I think it would be very unfortunate if the High Court had no power to correct and regulate any irregularity or illegality committed by the lower courts.

It is something to be reassured that there is a power on earth that can curb the vagaries of Magistrates enforcing the Ordinances if such occur. But it is gravely disappointing to find that the High Court have refused to interfere with sentences, which it is no exaggeration to say, have gravely perturbed the public mind.

'MAN ON THE SPOT."

The Chief Justice said that "it was for the trial court to inflict the proper sentence" and the High Court had no experience of local conditions "so as to enable them to say whether the sentence for the breach of the order was excessive.' His Lordship stated further: "The difficulty in the present case was that they had not any real standard before them, as in other criminal cases, by which from previous experience they could measure the term or the severity of the sentence." We confess we do not understand why the fact that there is no existing standard to go by, or the want of experience of local conditions should be advanced as reasons for inability on the part of the High Court to interfere with a sentence. We are accustomed to the theory of "the man on the spot" in executive and administrative matters but it is the first time we have known this theory, or something very like it, so intrude itself in judicial consideration. Surely special standards or experience of local conditions are not required to form a judgment as to whether a punishment is unduly harsh or vindictive. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar found no such difficulty in a famous ruling in 1930, which was quoted last week before the Full Bench, and we fail to understand why this difficulty should have presented itself on the present occasion.

PERMANENT STANDARDS.

These Ordinances are not quite a thing of yesterday. Experience of them and their predecessors extends over a considerable period, which should have sufficed to have established by now some reasonable standard by which to judge the merits of sentences imposed. But there are certain standards which may be taken to be of permanent application in regard to all cases and all punishments, and one of them is that the full sentence allowed by the law is not imposed except in the case of unusually hardened offenders or peculiarly aggravated circumstances. A census of the punishments inflicted under the Ordinances would show that in the vast majority of cases punishments have been inflicted which 'prima facie' might appear to merit the description of vindictive according to normal standards and which compare very curiously with, for instance, the sentences inflicted on offenders during the recent orgies of disorder which have afflicted the city of Bombay. If the High Court's power of superintendence is hedged round by the limitations described in the judgments delivered last week, it is small comfort to the public that the High Court has in theory full jurisdiction over the lower courts despite the Ordinances.

WILL THEY AGREE?

Senator Borah, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Congress, advocates a world conference to consider war debts and the settlement of other post-war problems. Not that he has changed his previous attitude of opposition to cancellation by America of her dues from the Allies. He denies that he has resiled from this well-known position of his which has always found cordial support amongst the anti-revisionists in the American legislature. But there is a widespread sentiment now amongst the educated classes in his country that the reduction or cancellation of the debts will be to the interest of the American people themselves, as it will help in the removal of the acute economic depression from which America suffers along with the whole world.

If America participates in the world conference, she will, however, demand that her debtors must give earnest indication that they are tackling the question of disarmament seriously. The efforts in this direction at Geneva are yet pitifully meagre. The debate on disarmament, says the latest message, "showed that unless leading Governments with great armaments were prepared to do much that was yet to be done, the Conference would be unable to reach an agreement on the final treaty". Senator Borah's suggestion offers a good opportunity to the European Powers to secure an understanding with America over the debts question. But will they ever reach an agreement among themselves of a nature to secure American confidence?

NO BACK-DOOR PREFERENCE

It is reported that, in response to a suggestion from Government, the Millowners' Association in Bombay and Ahmedabad have made a formal representation to the Government requesting them to refer the question of protection of Indian textiles against the depreciation of the Yen to the Tariff Board for an immediate report. The reference to the Tariff Board is certainly much better than any hasty action taken by Government. It is to be hoped, however, that the Board will give due consideration to the fact that Indian textiles are not the only commodities affected by the depreciated Yen and that Japan is not the only country with a depreciated currency. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad has informed Government that, it is definitely against imperial preference but advocates an additional duty on imports of foreign piecegoods of such countries whose exchange has much depreciated. The Tariff Board should not fail to take note of this reasonable suggestion.

DO THE RIGHT THING!

The refusal of the students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, to attend their classes and further perform duties in the hospital, seems to have been provoked by a quite unnecessarily unsympathetic and unhelpful attitude of the Dean in the face of a representation which merited consideration and enquiry. The students put before the Dean detailed allegations in regard to the behaviour of a member of the nursing staff towards one of their member under treatment for eye trouble, who has already lost the use of one eye, while undergoing treatment in the hospital. Serious allegations of neglect and lack of courtesy were made in the representation to the Dean, who merely replied by assuring the students that they could rely on proper treatment in the hospital or something to that effect. Subsequent efforts to get redress or a proper enquiry having failed, the students took the drastic step of restoring to a "strike."

The matter, we understand, is now hanging fire while reports are being submitted to the Municipal Commissioner. This is very absurd and reprehensible. The Acting Dean has obviously failed in his duty at the outset by not holding a proper investigation in such a grave matter. In the meanwhile, the students are missing their classes and the work of the hospital suffers by their abstention. The Mayor or the Municipal Commissioner, or both, should have intervened at once and promised the students an enquiry by the Corporation, if the Dean is so obstinate as to persist in his refusal to hold one himself. If this were done the students would doubtless at once resume work. And it is undoubtedly the right thing to do.

IRELAND'S CHANCE TO WIN ECONOMIC FREEDOM

De Valera's Exhortation To His Countrymen

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, July 16.

With the adjournment of the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon the first session of the "National" Government has come to a close. On Tuesday, the House of Commons gave sanction to Mr. Thomas to declare an open economic war on Ireland by imposing a tariff practically equivalent to a blockade. This step of the "National" Cabinet is boosted by the British capitalists as a first class measure to teach a lesson to Ireland which is refusing to pay an annual imperialist tribute of five million pounds.

Another achievement of the "National" Government was the "entente cordiale" concluded between Britain and France, the two biggest naval and military powers in the world. The speeches in the House of Commons on the "entente cordiale" clearly indicate that one of the avowed objects of the agreement is a united front against America as was the case of the previous Anglo-French "entente cordiale" which concluded with the war of 1914. But the most disliked policy of the "National" Government affecting a million of people of the land is contained in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing that a new attack will be made on pensions and social insurance. The whole field of local government expenditure is to be combed out with a view to making drastic economies.

As for Ireland, Mr. de Valera, conscious of the unstinted support of his countrymen, has accepted, without any undue fuss or perturbation, the challenge thrown by the mailed fist in a velvet glove, by imposing counter tariffs against British goods. When the President of the Irish Free State left Dublin for London for urgent consultation on Friday morning the Irish crowd that saw him off shouted "Boycott British goods."

MORE THAN HIS MATCH

Unfortunately for Mr. MacDonald, who can deceive the statesmen of Europe, at Lausanne and at other international conferences, he found once again in Mr. de Valera a regular hard nut to crack. His recent "triumph" at Lausanne was of no avail to fool the Irish leader to believe that Great Britain meant to give him fair and just treatment over the question of Land Annuities. The Irish negotiations, brought about by Mr. Norton, the Labour leader in the Dail, broke down last night at 10, Downing Street as the Prime Minister insisted that before any conference could take place the Irish Free State should hand over the Land Annuities to the British Exchequer instead of keeping them in the Suspense Account as done at present. Thus the high hopes of a settlement have been wrecked. The mediation of the "Friends of Ireland" has come to nought like the well meaning efforts of the "Friends of India", wrecked two weeks ago by Sir Samuel Hoare.

OBSTINATE MACDONALD

It is now suggested by these friends of Ireland that Mr. MacDonald was conciliatory the previous day when the Labourites discussed the Irish problem with him, but no sooner he got in touch with Mr. Thomas who is on the high waters of the Atlantic a change came over him with the result that he became adamant and confirmed the policy chalked out by his "national" colleagues Messrs. Baldwin, Thomas and Lord Hailsham.

It is understood that when the Premier and Mr. de Valera met last night, they discussed the possibilities of a joint commission without an arbitrator. This was suggested by the Irish Labour Leader in consultation with the British Labourites as there is a precedent for such a step in the body which was set up to deal with the Dogger Bank incident in 1904, when Russian warships fired on a Hull fishing fleet. In the Downing Street talk, the creation of such a body to determine the dispute with the Irish Free State was exhaustively discussed and it was finally agreed that such a committee would be likely to issue two reports and leave matters much where they were.. It is reported that the talks then centred round the proposal for an arbitration tribunal, and on this point neither side was prepared to yield. The Prime Minister insisted on having an arbitrator from within the Empire whereas President de Valera pleaded with grim sincerity for free choice of a tribunal to which the British ministers present at the conference, including Lord Sankey, could not agree.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

After this preliminary failure another attempt, I am told, was made to find out the possibility of settling the dispute by direct negotiations between the two Govern-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

Some Advance!

It is easy to understand the disapproval by both Russia and Germany of the insincere and half-hearted resolution passed at Geneva for general disarmament. It was stated in foreign papers that while these discussions were going on the representatives of armament firms were busy foiling the plans of pacifists, and no doubt good business was done. The resolution agrees that "aerial attacks on civilian population shall be prohibited" and we hope this arm will not be used in the future to help the tax-collector whether in Iraq or anywhere else. During wars where whole countries and populations are armed for purposes of killing each other, it will no doubt be argued with reason that it is difficult to distinguish the combatants from the non-combatants. At any rate, the passing of a resolution is some advance on the present conditions.

Answer to Hoare.

Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends at Simla were wont to declare from the housetops that their policy had a substantial measure of support in the country, because, while the Congress never protested but only acted, the Modeates and others were silent for one reason or another. Now there have been a number of meetings all over the country condemning the "dual policy" and at Lahore they protested against the "unconciliatory spirit, provocative tone and offensive character" of the Secretary of State's pronouncement which they considered a "clear breach of oft-repeated pledges of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy." The second resolution condemned the Ordinances and demanded the release of Gandhiji and the many ordinance prisoners who are crowding the jails. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had called on the country to hold such protest meetings in every province and town, and that must be done.

Use Them Right.

Certain members of the Bombay Municipal Medical Relief Committee, who are themselves medical practitioners, have represented to the Municipality that several of the free Municipal dispensaries are ill-managed and ill-attended by patients and may, therefore, be safely closed down. The suggestion is probably made in the interests of economy, but as it concerns the vital interests of the poor, it should not be accepted without thorough scrutiny. We are glad to note that the Municipal Commissioner and the Sub-Committee of the Health Committee are definitely against the suggestion. If any dispensaries are ill-managed, the proper remedy is better management and not the closing down of the dispensaries. Similarly, if attendance of patients at certain dispensaries is meagre, it may be because they are not well situated. If so, they should be shifted to better quarters and should, in various ways, be brought to the knowledge of the poor and ignorant people of the locality, especially to the parents of the children attending the Municipal schools.

Enquiry Essential.

The Bengal Government have persistently refused an enquiry into the death of Anil Baron Das, who was arrested while he was hale and hearty, but subsequently, died in police custody through injuries, as alleged, received during a fainting-fit! His death may or may not be due to that or any other cause, but there is no harm in holding an enquiry. On the contrary, in the face of such an allegation, an enquiry is essential. Now a resolution has been tabled in the Bengal Legislative Council by eight members, two of whom happen to be Muslims, whose loyalty is above suspicion, demanding the appointment of a committee for finding out the causes of death of Anil Das, Phanindra Das "and also other cases wherein allegations of mal-treatment are made" and to recommend "means for the security of persons under trial." The resolution brings to the surface suspicions that have been passing in under-currents in Bengal and a little bit of plain-speaking will do no harm to the authorities.

WALL CRACKER AGAIN

Explosion At Mandvi

BOMBAY, Monday.

Excitement prevailed, at 8 tonight at the Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi, when the loud report of an explosion was heard from the Bhori Mosque. The inmates of the mosque came out runing on to the street and quite a crowd gathered round the mosque to find out the cause of the explosion.

On receiving information of the incident Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhonie Police Station with some other officers hurried to the spot. A three storied building by the side of the mosque which was occupied by Hindus and which has since been vacated due to the riots, was searched by the police. When the police entered the building, the only tenant, a Bania was preparing to take food. All the windows opening towards the mosque have been covered with iron sheets and there is no possibility of anything being thrown from there. The Bania came down with the police and when asked by the police, the Borahs of the locality said that they had no suspicion against the Bania.

WALK CRACKER.

The police on enquiries found that the cause of the explosion was due to somebody throwing a wall cracker at the mosques. The Police persuaded the crowd to disperse. They brought with them two Sikhs and a Gurkha watchmen with them to make enquiries. Further enquiries regarding the incident are being made by the police.

It will be remembered that two three days ago, a similar report of an explosion was heard near the two tanks in the early hours of the morning. The same incident was repeated at the same place the next day. The above is the third that has happened within a week. It is suspected that it is the act of some person or persons who want to create mischief and excite public feeling.

GERMANY JOINS "CONFIDENCE PACT"

LONDON, July 25.

Berlin.—The German Government has accepted the invitation to join the Anglo-French "Confidence Pact" announced by Sir John in the House of Commons on July 13, which provides for a candid exchange of views on European questions. Eight nations have hitherto adhered to the Pact.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

A gathering of the peace organisations of the world is being arranged at Geneva to decide upon a strong line of action in relation to disarmament. That egregious Die-Hard organ, the "Morning Post" has immediately translated this into an "offensive against the British Empire" and its excited distortions having reached Bori Bunder appear under the caption, "Soviet and the Empire." Great, isn't it?

* * * *

In the meanwhile Mr. Arthur Henderson has returned from Geneva with the proud achievement of having had a whole resolution actually passed. And he says Disarmament is bound to triumph in the end. But not we hope if it means the destruction of the British Empire. Anything but that!

* * * *

Speaking in his characteristically refined way Sir Malcolm Hailey described the Congress as a body of "political ghouls." "A "ghoul," says the dictionary, is an imaginary evil being supposed to prey upon corpses. Would it be too much to ask Sir Malcolm what particular "corpse" the Congress has been preying upon?

* * * *

"It is difficult at first sight to say whether any serious attention should be given to the "Bombay Chronicle's" alleged forecast of the Premier's communal award or not."

Thus the "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore) — commonly known in the Punjab as the Cup and Mug. It solves the difficulty by giving the matter its serious attention to the extent of one column.

* * * *

Incidentally this afflicted journal wonders whether the forecast is,

> "a piece of propaganda designed for the purpose of sowing dissension and causing confusion in the Muslim ranks."

And justifies this suggestion with the remark that it emanates from "a paper which is pronouncedly anti-Muslim." Such is the sort of idiotic pabulum on which the Civil and Military are fed in Lahore.

* * * *

Bori Bunder is very anxious that the Government should make it up with the Liberals before the communal award is out. And the reason? Just this: —

> Government want all the friends and all the support they can get for their reforms scheme, and no-one suggests their popularity is likely to increase once the communal award is out. Liberal support might be of great value to them at that stage.

In vain is the net set in sight of the bird!

* * * *

B. E. S. T. has decided to confer a great boon on the public of Bombay. In future you will be able to have "joy rides" in the trams at a charge of half-an-anna. But only "over those distances where at present the traffic is much below the accommodation available." If the public respond the concession will be maintained. If they don't it will be withdrawn. So that's that.

* * * *

A Gujarati youth convicted of distributing leaflets asking the people to join the raid on Congress House, was told by the Magistrate who sentenced him that the object was "to undermine the foundations of the British Government." This accounts for all the excitement round Kennedy Bridge and Sandhurst Road on Sunday.

* * * *

"Congress House is my house," said one of the accused charged in connection with the Sunday's raid. The Girgaon Magistrate did not follow the ruling of his Mazgaon confrere in another case, that an Indian's house is his castle but thoughtfully provided him with another residence, while his house is temporarily turned into a Government castle.

* * * *

"All Party Conrence Talks in Poona"

—"Free Press Bulletin".

Well, we do it sometimes but not quite so bad as that.

* * * *

The monsoon has been making brave and strenuous efforts to overtake the records of 1930 and 1931. It has now conquered the latter but still has to make up some lee-way to beat the former. So as the "Weather Remarks" in the Metereological Report laconically has it, the prospect may still be summed up

INDIANS MUST SETTLE INDIA'S DESTINY

And So It Will Be, If Liberals Stick To Their Guns

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The Viceroy has returned to Simla and we may know definitely during the next few days, whether the Government will bow to the storm of protest which their new policy regarding the constitutional reforms has provoked from their own friends to the extent of breaking off relations by those who have hitherto co-operated with them through every difficulty. In the meanwhile there is little encouragement to expect that the Secretary of State will depart in principle from the plan he has laid down. It may be taken that Sir Samuel Hoare stated the utmost limit to which he is prepared to go in meeting objections and that limit does not extend even to the fringe of the conditions on which the Liberals are willing to resume co-operation.

NO HOPE AT ALL.

The unyielding attitude of Whitehall is revealed in a message to the "Times of India" from its London correspondent. This gentleman, himself, is apparently under a complete misapprehension as to the vital point at issue between Sir Samuel Hoare and the Liberals who have refused to continue their co-operation. He speaks of "the adjustment of the differences of view regarding procedure" and suggests that "group conferences" in London with "certain selected delegates of the R. T. C. and others" would be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that have arisen. If this is the notion prevailing in Whitehall as to the way in which difficulties can be smoothed over, it provides no hope at all that the Government will be able to win back the Liberals.

SIR T. B. ADAMANT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has stated the position again very emphatically and clearly in reply to a request by an interviewer to state his "minimum demand." He flatly refused, adding that he had indicated his views most fully and "it is for the Government or Sir Samuel Hoare to say whether they will stick to the new method or whether they are prepared to restore the Round Table Conference method."

In spite of this the "Times of India" repeats its futile suggestion that the duty lies on Sir T. B. Sapru and his colleagues to respond to Sir Samuel Hoare's request for suggestions to bring his programme more sympathetically in line with the views of his critics "within the limits" laid down by him, though it knows and recognises that there is a "mass of justification for their attitude issued by Liberal associations and individuals".

BURNT HIS BOATS.

If Sir Samuel Hoare has taken the trouble to read all this material and still does not understand that the difference between him and the Liberals is essentially one of principle, he must be given up as a hopeless case; and if his colleagues in the Cabinet think that his plan can stand and the differences of view be adjusted by the tinkering methods that have been suggested they must also be given up as hopeless. It appears to me, as I said in the beginning that Sir Samuel Hoare has burnt his boats behind him and he must either go forward and face the disaster that faces him or surrender the position and resign office. And this is the difficulty, we may take it, that his colleagues are in.

Lord Irwin speaks as though there had been no break with the Conference method at all and no doubt he is under the impression that a restoration of the 'status ante quo' is possible within the terms of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement. But it is quite obvious that it is not. Either Sir Samuel Hoare's plan has to go or the Government will have to get on as best they can without the co-operation of the Liberals, which means that they will be left with nobody on their side but a few hidebound communalists and co-operate-at-any-cost sycophants.

TELL THEM PLAINLY.

The "Times of India" will be doing the Government a greater service if it drops its self-appointed role as mentor to the Liberals and tells the Government plainly that there is only one way out of the difficulty for them and that is to scrap the new plan and go back to the principle of settlement by agreement. Not that there is much hope of its advice being accepted, the Government is prone to listen to the voice of the Chowringhee syren, who is working hard to consolidate the new position established by Sir Samuel Hoare and employing characteristically disingenuous arguments in its efforts to maintain the illusion that the misunderstanding has arisen owing to a misconception in India of the true functions of the Conference. It has called in aid a gentleman named Gavin Jones, who is some sort of representative of European business interests and a delegate to the Conference.

AUDACIOUS JONES.

This gentleman's attempt to justify the new procedure is a most audacious performance. Either he is lamentably ignorant of things that he ought to know or he is grossly dishonest. He tells the readers of "The Statesman" that there is no difference between co-operating with the Round Table Conference and co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I don't know how any sane man can persuade himself to believe this, much less hope to persuade others to believe it. According to Mr. Gavin Jones the R.T.C.'s functions were of a platonic character. It was merely to enable British Parliamentary Delegates, by personal contact with leaders of Indian opinion, to "explore what practical steps could be taken, consonant with the stable government of India within the Briish Empire, to introduce reforms which would secure a maximum of co-operation and goodwill of the Princes and the political leaders in British India."

IMAGINARY!

All this is evolved from Mr Jones's imagination. It is absolutely contrary to what we were told the Round Table Conference was to be before it was established and to the Prime Minister's declaration in the House of Commons immediately after the conclusion of the second session in December last. I have already referred to that declaration and it is worth-while doing so again and quoting Mr. MacDonald's actual words, because they constitute a solemn statement of the considered policy of the Government and an undertaking, through the Conference method, to negotiate and conclude an agreement with the representatives of India, whom they had delegated to the Conference for the purpose.

WHAT MACDONALD SAID.

Mr. MacDonald said, speaking on his motion for the approval of the policy laid down in the White Paper:

> The method of the Round Table Conference was the only method that would enable India and ourselves to come to an agreement or to work that agreement in harmony and to work that agreement for the benefit of India itself.....
>
> The Government was charged with the duty of conducting the negotiations..... the Cabinet must carry on these negotiations until a point was reached when the proposed agreement was initialled—a very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties. When the parties to the agreement initialled it, then at that point the House of Commons was asked whether it agreed. If it agreed that was all right. If it disagreed he thought that most Governments would regard the disagreement as a vote of no-confidence.....

ABSOLUTELY CONCLUSIVE.

I have quoted the material words, omitting nothing that could qualify or modify them in any way. Has this Mr. Jones never read this declaration of the Prime Minister? Is the "Statesman" not aware of its existence? It makes an absolute end of the contention that Sir Samuel Hoare's Proposal to scrap the Conference and proceed straight to the Joint Parliamentary Committee with his concrete proposals, merely inviting a few selected delegates for consultation, is not a break with the Conference method and a complete repudiation of the Prime Minister's pledges and the engagements into which the Government had entered.

DO THEY NOW REALISE?

I hope the Liberals now appreciate the kind of people they have been dealing with—these Die-Hard Tories, these businessmen who are prepared to stand by any plan as long as their own vested interests stand to be protected, these Sankeys and Irwins whose Liberal principles and Christian sincerity are so adaptable to the political exigencies of the moment. If they do, and surely it cannot be otherwise in the face of this glaring betrayal, is it too much to hope that in future they will stand with their own countrymen when the choice has to be made between co-operation with the latter and co-operation with British politicians and businessmen who are hardly notorious for their sympathy with Indian aspirations?

We do not ask them to forego their own principles or to abandon constitutional methods. But we do ask them to stick to their guns and to insist that India's destiny shall be settled by Indians and that, in whatever negotiation with the British Government ar involved, they shall be in future negotiations with representatives of all the elements in the country and people who can deliver the goods. Otherwise they stand to waste their brilliant intellectual qualities and untiring industry in pursuing a chimera, as the development of the present situation has painfully proved.

Attempt To Raid "Seva Mandir"

Volunteers Arrested At Nadiad

(From a Correspondent).

NADIAD, July 24.

Two volunteers from Ahmedabad were arrested by the local police, in connection with the "Raid" on "Seva Mandir" (Local District Congress Office).

A batch of 10 volunteers started from Vadna Kuva with National Flags and Placards to raid the Seva Mandir. They vere arrested.

Another batch of five volunteers was arrested by the police near the Dunral Bazar Police gate on Saturday.

To-day, yet another batch of five volunteers was arrested at Santh Bazargate.

HENDERSON ON DISARMAMENT

Reflections On Geneva Success

LONDON, July 24.

With the conclusion of the present stage of the Disarmament Conference the representatives of the various nations are leaving Geneva. The British delegates have arrived in London and also the Chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was warmly welcomed at the Victoria Station by Mr. Lansbury and a number of Labour leaders. Mr. Henderson, who returns to Geneva in September, stated that he did not pretend to be satisfied with results achieved in the first stage, but it was wrong to say that the resolution adopted contained nothing of value.

The part concerning air disarmament was of the utmost importance.

LAND DISARMAMENT.

The conference had made a definite step forward towards a drastic measure of air disarmament, including prohibition of aerial bombardment. The resolution also contained a decision to abolish chemical warfare and implied a decision in favour of budgetary reduction and limitation. On the other parts of the subject however, it was unquestionably unsatisfactory and the debates showed that unless the leading Governments with great armaments were prepared to do much that was yet to be done the conference would be unable to reach agreement on a final treaty.

Mr. Henderson reaffirmed his conviction that disararmament was bound to triumph. The question was whether the triumph was to come now or after another long period of waiting.—Reuter.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 25.

Previous Closing	3.55 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.55 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	3.55 1/8
To-day's Opening Rate	3.55 5/8
To-day's Closing Rate	3.55 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	5.74
To-day's Opening Rate	5.70
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.71
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/Aug.	Rs. 168-8
April/May	Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 25.

Previous Closing Rate	4.40
To-day's Opening Rate	4.34
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	4.32
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 25.

Silver Ready	17
Lower	1 Anna.
Silver Forward	17 1/16
Lower	1 Anna.

Market:—China sold and India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

Silver Ready	54 4 0
Silver Asad	54 4 0
Gold Ready	54 15 0
Gold	28 10 0

17 DEMANDS OF THE SIKHS URGED

LAHORE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, July 25.

An All-Parties Sikh Conference was held here last evening when after spirited speeches resolutions were passed opposing a majority for any community in the forthcoming Provincial Government and re-iterating the seventeen Sikh demands.

Representatives of various Sikh organisations who attended made a solemn declaration in the presence of sacred Granth Sahib that they would make all possible sacrifices for the Sikh rights. Among distinguished persons present were Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sampuransingh, delegates to the Round Table Conference, Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh, Sant Singh, Member of the Assembly.

The president of the meeting was Mr. Amar Singh.—A. P.

"UNDERMINING FOUNDATIONS"

A Gujerati youth, who was recently released from the Ahmedabad jail where he served a term of imprisonment for an offence in connection with the civil disobedience movement, was jailed again for six months by Mr. I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to-day.

The accused was arrested at Madhav Baug, yesterday while distributing hand-bills announcing a "raid" on "Congress House."

The magistrate found the accused guilty of distributing hand-bills issued by the B P C C asking the people to join the raid on "Congress House", the object of which, the Magistrate remarked, was "to undermine the foundation of the British Government," and sentence him as above.

ID MILAD AT NAGPUR

Hindus And Muslims Celebrate The Festival

NAGPUR, July 25.

A crowded meeting of Muslims at which Hindus were also present in large numbers was held last night at the Anjuman Hall, Nawab Abdul Wahim of Gewardha presiding to celebrate "Id Milad."

Moulana Abdul Razak and Syed Zafar M. Shah spoke on the life of Prophet Mohamad and laid stress on his love for mankind. They urged the Muslims to follow the Prophet's example and impart love and tolerance to their fellowmen.—A.P.

G. B. KOTAK ARRESTED

Member Of Central Cotton Committee

KARACHI, July 25.

Mr. G. B. Kotak, a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was arrested while travelling beyond the Karachi Municipal limits against the District Magistrate's notice.—A.P.

Two Boys Jailed For Distributing Salt

(From a Correspondent).

RANPUR, July 24.

Two Dholera volunteers both about sixteen years of age were arrested at Ranpur station on the 21st inst. for distributing salt.

Yesterday they were tried at Wadhwan Camp and sentenced to two and one and half month's rigorous imprisonment.

MILL WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL

Protest Against Ruikar's Conviction

NAGPUR, July 25

In accordance with a resolution of the local Textile Union, a large section of millhands abstained from work to-day. A labour slogans were displayed pa- Ruikar in which red flags and laour slogans were displayed paraded the main streets this morning terminating in a meeting. A resolution recording its protest against Mr. Ruikar's conviction and sentence was passed.—A.P

MARWARI BROKER ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

A Marwari merchant, partner of (Messrs Bhegraj Gangadhar, cotton brokers was arrested this afternoon by the C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was taken to the Police Commissioner's office. From there he was removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

BHULABHAI DESAI ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

AND ALSO A SOLICITOR

Sensation In City Legal Circles

BOMBAY, Monday,

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the well-known advocate of Bombay, who acted for some time as Advocate-General, was arrested, this morning, at his residence at Warden Road, under the Special Powers Ordinance by Mr. Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The arrest was effected at 10 a. m. He was first taken to the Lamington Road police station and then to the Police Commissioner's office.

Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa a partner in the firm of Madhoji and Co. solicitors, was also arrested this morning under the same Ordinance.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, of the C. I. D., went to Mr. Pakvasa's residence at Napean Sea Road and arrested him at about 9-30 a. m.

—LATER—

REMOVED TO JAIL.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Pakvasa were placed before the Police Commissioner this afternoon and then removed to the Arthur Road Jail.

A person, who is alleged to be the organiser of picketing in "E" Ward, was arrested to-day at 11 a.m. at Byculla under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

MARKETS CLOSED

The Cotton market, the Share Market, the Cloth Markets, and the Bullion Market were closed to-day.

The arrest of Mr. B. J. Desai has caused a sensation in the legal circles. Members of the profession were found discussing the matter in anxious groups everywhere in the High Court, where Mr. Bhulabhai is highly respected.

As he is the leader of the Appellate as well as the Original Sides of the High Court, his arrest, it is feared, might lead to considerable dislocation of business, unless other arrangements are made forthwith by the parties concerned.

Mr. Bhulabhai, it is believed, was one of the persons to whom the local Government wrote early this year asking them to define their attitude towards the Congress. The persons so addressed by Government resented the suggestion implied in the letter, and while some of them did not reply at all or only politely acknowledged the receipt of the letter, the others expressed their plain disapproval of the manner in which Government raised doubts and suspicions about their politics. Some of them clearly told the Government that they were creating a situation fraught with dangerous consequences to the country, and advised peace with the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bhulabhai has been ever since receiving more than ordinary measure of attention from the police.

The real reason for his arrest, however, remains a mystery. It is yet to be cleared up.

Congress Activities

Bombay, Monday

Four persons, one of whom is said to be a captain of the Congress volunteers, were arrested on Saturday last by Sub-Inspector Paranjpye, following the raid of a room at Kalbadevi. About five thousand copies of the "Congress Bulletin" were seized at the place.

The accused were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded to police custody.

A Hindu lad was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 by the Presidency Magistrate,, Third Court on a charge of picketing the Esplanade Police Court. He was arrested on Saturday evening in front of the court when he asked persons going into the court to boycott it.

One person was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for distributing unauthorised news-sheets. He was arrested yesterday at Bazar Gate Street.

"Why did you distribute unauthorised news-sheets" was the question put by the Magistrate to another accused, who was arrested on a similar charge.

"I wanted to go to jail", was the accused's reply.

The accused on being found guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Rajah-Munje Pact Condemned

NAGPUR, July 25.

A mass meeting of the Depressed Classes under the auspices of C. P. Mahar Youth League and Mahar Seva Dal was held yesterday. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the family of Sodama Kaloo who died as result of injuries he received during the sessions of all India Depressed Classes Conferences at Bombay and condemning Rajah-Munje Pact and also expressing no confidence in the proceedings of that conference.—A. P,

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort,

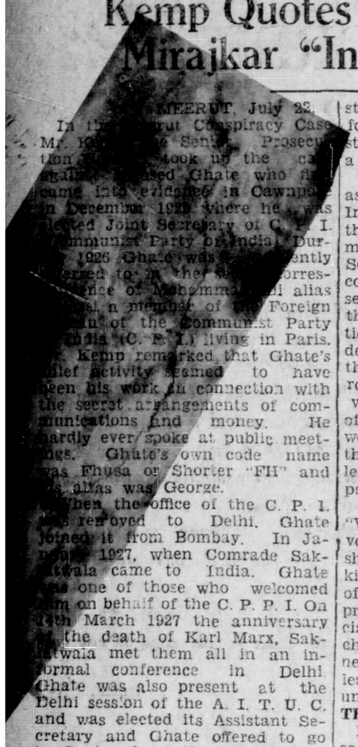
BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

"NUMEROUS SPEECHES TO DEBIT OR CREDIT"

Kemp Quotes Ghate And Mirajkar "In Extenso"



MEERUT, July 22.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case Mr. Kemp, the Senior Prosecution Officer took up the case against accused Ghate who first came into evidence in Cawnpore in December 1928 where he was elected Joint Secretary of C. P. I. Communist Party by Indian Durbar. In 1926 Ghate was apparently arrested in the name of Correspondence of Mohammad Ali alias Usmani a member of the Foreign Bureau of the Communist Party of India (C. P. I.) living in Paris. Mr. Kemp remarked that Ghate's relief activity seemed to have been his work in connection with the secret arrangements of communications and money. He hardly ever spoke at public meetings. Ghate's own code name was Ehusa or Shorter "FH" and his alias was George.

When the office of the C. P. I. was removed to Delhi, Ghate joined it from Bombay. In January 1927, when Comrade Saklatvala came to India, Ghate was one of those who welcomed him on behalf of the C. P. P. I. On 16th March 1927 the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, Saklatwala met them all in an informal conference in Delhi. Ghate was also present at the Delhi session of the A. I. T. U. C. and was elected its Assistant Secretary and Ghate offered to go to Canton for the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat Conference (P. P. T. U. S. C.) but a passport was refused to him. He had then himself no money, and this would have presumably come from Spratt.

SECRETARY OF C. P. I.

In May 1927, the C.P.I. Conference was held in Bombay. Ghate was elected General Secretary with head office in Bombay. He was present at the welcome given to Usmani after his release from Cawnpore case. Ghate applied for interviewing Donald Cambell in Yerwada Jail.

In November 1927, he was present at the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution meeting. In November he also attended the meeting of the Cawnpore A. I. T. U. C. session and worked as a member of the left wing. In December, Ghate was present at the Madras meetings of the C. P. I. In January 1928, Ghate was present at the Enlarged Executive Committee meeting of Bombay W. P. P. and proposed the Youth Revolution. In March 1928 the general meeting of the W. P. P. was held and Ghate was elected its secretary. He was a member of the sub-committee appointed to report on the advisability of contesting muncipal elections in W. P. P. interests.

AFFILIATION TO LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

In May 1923 he sent Rs. 50 to Spratt in Calcutta and received £20 from Max Ziesse in Berlin. In June he received a letter from Chattopadhyaya in Berlin for affiliation of the W. P. P. to league against Imperialism (L. A. I.) Ghate put this letter before the Executive of the party which decided for affiliation. He also received letters from C. P. Dutt in Berlin asking for information about work in India. Soham Singh asked Ghate to write articles for the "Kirti". At the September meeting of the Provincial Committee of A. I. W. P. P. Ghate was present.

In December 1928 Ghate was present at Jharia A. I. W. P. P. Conference at Calcutta, and was a member of the Draft Committee, spoke on the political Resolution and was finally elected to the National Executive of the party. He was similarly present at the C. P. I. meeting held in Calcutta during X'mas week and was re-elected General Secretary of the party. In March 1929 he also attended the Bombay meetings of the C. P. I. and was on the sub-committee to draft a plan of work. The minutes of the Bombay W. P. P. showed that he was present at most of the meetings and was a member of the Editorial Board of "Kranti", the Marathi party organ.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE

There was evidence to show that he knew the secret correspondence of Spratt and Bradley and was in the closest touch with them; his cover addresses were used by them and he had an inside knowledge of things. He was arrested along with others on the 20th March and a mass of Communist literature and papers were found with him.

NEED FOR REVOLUTION.

Mr. Kemp next dealt with Ghate's statement. Ghate had admitted "Communists want to smash the existing state machinery. The party of the Working Class can accomplish this. The Communist party is the dynamic force which organises the Workers by participating in their daily struggle and leading them to the seizure of power. It becomes impossible for workers to fight constitutionally, in the labour reformist manner, hence the struggle will have to be fought on a revolutionary basis."

"The C.P.I. accepted the tasks as formulated by the Communist International (C.I.). The task of the new party was the attainment of and establishment of a Soviet Government. While recognising the devotion and the self-sacrifice of the terrorists in the cause of national emancipation of India, the C.P.I. considers that road to victory is not the method of individual terrorism but the struggle and revolutionary armed insurrection of the widest masses of Indian working class and peasantry and the Indian soldiers under its own leadership. "So that is the prospect, commented Mr. Kemp.

Ghate's concluding words were "With the advance of world revolution the last relics of kingship will be swept away and kings flung into the Dungs-heap of history while the victorious proletariat will create a new social order, a new society. This change is inevitably drawing nearer and nearer under the leadership of the C. P. I. and under the guidance of the C.I."

THE CASE AGAINST MIRAJKAR

Mr. Kemp next dwelt with the case of Mirajkar from Bombay. In November 1926 Donald Campbell addressed him as "M" in a letter sent to his cover address. In January 1927 he was present at the Lenin Day Meeting. He took his part in transforming the Congress Labour party into W. P. P. and was elected its Secretary and remained in that post upto March 1928. He sent a letter of greetings to Brussels Congress of L.A.I. ending with "Down with rotten Imperialism." He attended the Delhi A.I.T.U.C. and stayed with other Communists at the Royal Hotel. In April 1927 perhaps not unconnected with the P.P.T.U.C. Conference he applied for passport which was refused. He received packets of Communist literature from London. He took a prominent part in 1927 May Day and was joint editor of "Kranti".

SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST.

When Spratt came out to India he became intimately associated with him and his code name was "Ler" and Spratt reported that he was doing good work in Trade Unions. In July 1927 his room was searched and Communist literature seized. In August he spoke at the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting and also at the C.P.I. meeting held to welcome Usmani on his release. On 20th September he was arrested as the publisher of Spratt's pamphlet "India and China". On 7th November he spoke at the anniversary meeting of Russian Revolution and exhorted that the workers and the peasants must be organised for the overthrow of Imperialism. In January 1928 he participated in the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference and in the enlarged executive meeting of W.P.P. He also wrote articles for the "Kirti" (Amritsar).

In March 1928 at the annual general meetings of the W.P.P. he was put in charge of the propaganda section. In December 1928 he attended the A.I.W.P.P. Conference in Calcutta and was on the Drafts Committee. At the C.P.I. meeting there he was admitted into this party and put on its central executive. On the 30th December he was back in Bombay and was appointed Captain of the Red Volunteers known as the 'Red Army'. He was present at the March 1929 meetings of the C.P.I. On 20th March he was arrested.

NOTHING MORE—

"NOTHING LESS".

"There are numerous speeches to his debit or credit," said Mr. Kemp. During the general strike period in Bombay from 13th April to 30th June 1928 he was present at 60 meetings and spoke at 59. In his statement he had spoken of the historical necessity of all that they were doing and had declared "I must frankly admit that I am out to destroy the sovereignty of British Capital." He was proud of his connection with revolutionary conspiratorial organisations. He had said about the Russian Revolution what he had always been saying in speeches. "Experience of the Russian Revolution is the common heritage of the workers of the world. It teaches them the methods and tactics of dealing with their oppressors." In self-justification he had said "I was acquainting the revolutionary working class of Bombay with the Fundamental Principles of Communism. "Yes, nothing more, nothing less. was Mr. Kemp's comment. He had admitted his membership of the C.P.I. but not any of the documents connected with it and said "Communists never discuss their party matters outside their party meetings."

Mirajkar had said in his statement, "Most certainly we are pledged to overthrow the rule of British Imperialism in India. Mr. Kemp remarked. "Pledged and determined, consider what it means, gentlemen. If this does not involve agreement I do not know what does." Mr Kemp drew attention to a passage from his statement and said "Listen to this, gentlemen. Communists agitate, organise and discipline their forces on class lines only to prepare for an armed rising of the toiling masses. They say they are being prosecuted merely for their opinions."—A.P

IRELAND'S CHANCE TO WIN ECONOMIC FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 6.)

ments. Mr. de Valera very willingly accepted the proposal but once again the British Ministers insisted as a condition precedent that the Irish Free State should pay over the sums in dispute. Though it was pointed out by Mr. de Valera that the Irish Free State is holding the disputed sums in a Suspense Fund pending a settlement of the differences, the Prime Minister, supported by his Cabinet Colleagues, insisted on the pound of flesh by laying it down finally that the Irish Free State must pay the money over first, and again the negotiations proved abortive.

After leaving Downing Street, Mr. de Valera met Mr. Norton with whom he was in conclave for a long time. Now the next stage in the Irish drama begins as it is the considered opinion of Mr. de Valera that the whole conference was abortive and there is nothing more to be done in Downing Street.

WHO IS PROVOCATIVE?

And when Mr. de Valera was closetted with the British Prime Minister, the Emergency Duties Bill against Great Britain was passed in the Irish Dail by a substantial majority, the Irish Labour members, contrary to the expectation of British die-hards voting with the de Valera Government. In support of his Bill, Mr. de Valera speaking in the Dail earlier in the week said "When there was a question of £2,000,000 for Britain, Mr. Snowden went over to Belgium, and fought there for the £2,00,000 and was declared a national hero when he came back. If he had gone over and tried to fight for £330,000,000 and not £2,000,000 would there have been one party in the British House of Commons that would have stood up and said he was not fighting for a national principle? We said in our election programme that we intended to remove the Oath, and the Oath is gone, Senate or no Senate. And we said that we were going to hold the land annuities until the British proved in a fair court their right to them, and we are going to hold on to them." The President asked the Dail to decide for itself as to who is acting provocatively, whether the Irish people as misrepresented by the British Press or the British people as represented by its "National" Government.

MANDATE FROM HIS PEOPLE

Reaserting his resolve to hold back the Land Annuities, the Irish President said that it was suggested that the Irish Government was trying to work up an economic war. He and his colleagues never meant it. They realised, and the people who elected them realised that they were doing the work they had undertaken. They would do that work and when they had managed to complete it they would go back to the people. As long as the Government had a majority in the House it would carry out the mandate it fairly got from the people. The Opposition (The Cosgrave Party) in thinking that by their present methods they would get rid of the government, were making a big mistake. They and the gentlemen across the water were mistaking the temper of the Irish people.

The people should not and would not be asked to make a choice at a time like this. "If they surrendered now, Britain, whenever she wanted to get anything again from them, would use the same methods. They were going to get their economic freedom this time. They may have trouble in doing it but there was many an Irishman before who wished to Heaven that an opportunity was given to him to end the sort of economic policy that the country had endured in the past. It would have taken Irish people many years to change that policy by deliberate action on their part. Britain was going to do that for them now if she forced them; and looking to the future and its possibilities, if the British did force them, then his prediction was that many a generation of Irishmen would bless the day the English tried to do that."

STEWARDS' CUP

Probables And Latest Betting

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25.

Following are the probables with their jockeys for the Stewards Cup:—

TRINIDAD (Joe Childs); PRICKET (Weston); BARGANY (Turtle); SLIPPER (Perryman); COCKPEN (Gordon Richards); ALLUVIAL (Carslake); UNLIKELY (A Wragg); EARLY CLOSING (Beary); POOR LAD (Harry Wragg); MARRY MAC (Steve Donoghu); FLYING ARGOSY (Herbert); EYES FRONT (Dines); POLAR BEAR (Fox); COROLARIO (Bartlam); VALKYRIE (Sam Wragg); GRAND MASTER (F. Rickaby); SOLENOID (Barber); DULCE (Sirett); RED QUEEN (Smith); ESCURIAL (Cliff Richards); CEDAR WOOD (W. Rickbay).

Following is the latest call-over on the Stewards' Cup:—10/1 Cockpen; 100/9 Escurial; 100/8 Mary Mac (taken and offered); 100/8 Valkyric offered (13/1 taken); 13/1 Poor Lad (taken and offered); 100/7 Eyes Front offered (100/6 taken); 18/1 Unlikely (taken and offered); 22/1 Early Closing offered (25/1 taken); 25/1 Pricket and Polar Bear (taken and offered); 25/1 Dulce offered; 28/1 Trinidad; 33/1 Cedar Wood. Grand Peace and Flying Ogrosy (taken and offered); 33/1 Slipper offered (40/1 taken); 33/1 Grand Master, Alluvial, Bargany, Solenoid and Corolario offered; 33/1; Red Queen offered (35/1 taken) 50/1 Millenium and Tagend; 100/1 Godetta offered.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS TO OPEN?

De Valera Busy Throughout The Day

DUBLIN, July 24.

Although it had been expected that the new tariffs against Britain would be announced to-night, Mr. De Valera, who was very busy almost the whole day, did not summon the Cabinet to give its final sanction to them.

It is not certain what significance attaches to the delay, but there is a talk of conversations behind the scenes, which might lead to a re-opening of the negotiations.

It is not anticipated, however that the tariffs will in any case be long held up. It is expected that the list will be published tomorrow, which is likely to be the first of several, as the completion of the barrier against Britain is dependent on the result of the negotiations with other countries. —Reuter.

College Of Theology And Social Science

The above College has reopened on the 25th of July after the vacation. Admissions are still open and candidates seeking admission are to apply to the Secretary in person at 7-15 P. M. (S. T.) on week days. Students on the Matriculation level (unpassed candidates included) will be eligible for admission.

Increase Of Duty On Non-British Textiles

QUESTION REFERRED TO TARIFF BOARD

SIMLA, July 25.

The following resolution is published:—

The Government of India have received an application from the Indian Cotton Textile Industry requesting that the Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of his powers under Section 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 should increase the duty leviable on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture under item 158 in part VII of Import Tariff on the ground that such articles are being imported into British India at a price likely to render ineffective protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India. The Government of India have decided that immediate enquiry should be made by the Tariff Board with the following terms of reference:

To report whether cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture are being imported into the British India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by the duty imposed on such articles under Part VII of second schedule of Indian Tariff Act 1894 by Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930 to similar articles manufactured in India and if so to consider:

(a) to what extent, if any, the duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture should be increased and whether in respect of all cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture or in respect of cotton piecegoods, plain grey only, or of cotton piecegoods, others only

(b) whether the duty should be increased generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified and

(c) for what period any additional protection fund to be required should be given and to make recommendations.—A.P.

to impose additional duties upon articles of various kinds the price of which has been similarly affected by the depreciation of currency in the country of origin.

FLEA FOR EMERGENCY ACTION

Of imported articled in respect of which emergent action has been requested the existing law permits imposition of additional duties by executive action only upon cotton piece-goods not of British manufacture. The power in question is given by Section 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 which runs as follows: "If the Governor-in-Council is satisfied after such inquiry as he thinks necessary that articles not of British manufacture chargeable under part VII of second schedule with higher duty than similar articles of British manufacture are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective or excessive protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India he may by notification in the Gazette of India increase or reduce such duty to the extent as he thinks necessary either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification, provided that the duty leviable on any such article shall in no case be less than the duty leviable on like articles of British manufacture.'

QUESTION REFERRED TO TARIFF BOARD.

In addition to certain articles of iron and steel, cotton piece-goods alone are chargeable in Tariff with different rates of duty according as they are or are not of British manufacture. Specific applications for the immediate exercise of the power referred to above have now been received from the mill-owners' associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad and on consideration of those applications Government of India have decided to refer immediately to the Tariff Board the question whether the imposition of additional duties under the power conferred by Section 3 (5) of Indian Tariff Act is required. The question whether further action will be taken is under consideration. —A.P.

ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR JAPANESE GOODS

Millowners' Representation

SIMLA, July 25.

A communique states:

The Government of India have received a representation from the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association requesting them to take immediate action to impose additional duties on cotton manufactures imported from Japan in view of the recent fall in the price of such goods occasioned by the depreciation of the yen in terms of the rupee. This request has been supported by a number of Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations including the Bombay, Bengal, Upper India Karachi and Mysore Chambers of Commerce the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. While the majority of these representations have laid special stress on the need for immediate action of the nature indicated in respect of manufactures of cotton, a further request has been made to the Government of India to take power

FALL IN PRICES OF IMPORTED PIECEGOODS

Tariff Board Directed To Make Inquiry

A Press Communique states:—

The Government of India have directed the Tariff Board to make an immediate enquiry under Sec. 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act, into the recent fall in prices of imported piecegoods and to make recommendations. Representations of those interested should reach the Secretary, Tariff Board, at Customs House, Bombay, not later than Sunday, the 31st inst.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 25.

Nirvana, Tiller, Rangoon.

C/o. Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 26.

Clan Macbeth, Andrews, Okha.

Jalajyoti, North, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 25.

Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.

S.S. Nirvana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirvana arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Calcutta:—The K N Co's steamer City of Calcutta arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbeth:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Macbeth will sail to-day for Okha with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 25.

3 Bengal Maru 3231 Kobe 1-8 N Y. K.

4 C/o Calcutta 4889 Karachi, N F, K Nixon and Co.

6 Wildenfels,),794 Bhawnagar, 28/7 L Edwards Ltd.

9 Clan Macbeth 2878 Cocsin 26/7 J F & Co.

11 C|o. Eastbourne 3502, Dunkirk, NF, K N & Co.

14 Takhiwa 3742, Durpan, 27/7, M M & Co.

16 City of Lyons 4,461 Colombo, 27/7 F F Campbell.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Yamagota Maru, 2,622 Kobe, 28/7, N Y K.

2 Chakrata 3602, Rangoon, 30/7, M M and Co.

3 Bandra, 1877 P Gulf 27/7 M M & Co.

4 Vita 1955 Busrah 28/7, M M & Co.

6 Jalajyoti 2698, Karachi, 25/7 Scindia S N Co.

10-11 Nirvana 3765, Karachi N F, M M and Co.

15 Hashami 298 M'Coast N F S Hassum and Co.

16 Laxmi 124, N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

3 Jalavihar, 3381, Rangoon 25/7, Scindia S N Co.

C/R Khandalla, 3289, Calcutta, 27/7, M M and Co.

D/E Chinkoa 3295 Bhawnagar, N F, M M and Co.

X Ellora 2567, N F, N F. M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Malwa 29|7 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 1518, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.

Lauterfels 10|8, L Edwards Ltd.

Werdenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.

Drochenfels 27|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.

Vinstra 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.

President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.

Madras Maru 1317 O. S. Kaisha, Ltd.

Bhutan 28|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Mirzapore 28|7 P. and O. S. N Co.

Rajputana 29|7 P. and O. S. N Co.

Tango Maru 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

Talan Maru 17|8, N Y Kaisha.

Borneo Maru 9|8, O S Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 23|8, O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Corpu 17|7 P. and O. S. N.

Maloja 20|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja 12|7, M M & Co.

Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.

Tairea 27|8, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL

C/Eastbourne NF. K N Co.

City of Calcutta N F, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Wildenfels N F, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Bengal Maru 1/8 N Y Kaisha.

Yomagata Maru, 2,818 N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Takhiwa, 27/7 M M Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 27-7 M M and Co.

Vita, 29|7 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.

Jalavihar N FS S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LIVERPOOL

C/Eastbourne K N Co.

City of Calcutta K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Bengal Maru N Y Kaisha.

Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha

FOR DURBAN.

Takhiwa, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra M M and Co.

Vita, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nerbudda, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Chakrata G L D 23/7/32

S S Dayavati G L D 23/7/32.

S S Vita G L D 23/7/32.

S S C/ Eastbourne G L D 23/7/32

S S Chitral (by boats) G L D 23/7/32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 25.

S S City of Eastbourne for Liverpool:—45 bales wool raw M Motilal; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

For Dunkirk:—25 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly L Q Vora.

For Glasgow:—1334 bags linseed oil cakes K Prasad and Co.; 703 bags groundnut oil cakes E Usman.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—2100 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd.; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—21800 bags ground nut oil cakes and 2800 bags linseed oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2560 bags linseed oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Lyons for Philadelphia:—8 bales goat skin D Abraham and Son.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—100 bags cotton raw M Amersey and Co.; 425 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S S Yamagata Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—25 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 25.

S S Clan Macbeth, Agents J. Finlay and Co., from Manchester:—249 cases cottons; 270 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases cotton yarn; 200 kegs felt; 95 cases chemicals; 44 drums lubricating oil; 330 cases machinery.

From Glasgow:—90 cases cottons 30 cases cotton piecegoods; 218 cases whiskey; 360 cases beer; 100 cases ale; 100 bundles steel; 100 bundles cisterns; 361 bundles steel rounds; 788 bundles steel bars; 130 bundles steel circles; 1000 pieces firebricks; 75 cases soaps; 64 cases paper.

From Suez:—394 tons china-clay.

From New Port:—373 bundles steel hooks; 2819 bundles steel sheets; 500 bundles tin plates 50 loose bath bricks.

From Liverpool:—58 cases cottons; 20 cases cotton yarn; 115 cases cotton piecegoods; 35 cases whiskey; 25 cases beer; 190 cases machinery; 70 cases soaps; 36 cases bobbins; 512 cases motor covers and cycle rims, 69 bundles tubes; 48 bundles springs; 181 bundles pipes 23 drums paint; 24 drums chemicals; 129 cylinders liquid chlorine; 74 cases maple wood.

From Alexandria:—430 bales cotton.

S S Fusijama, Agents L Triestino from Trieste.—1650 cases paper; 181 cases shoes; 27 cases diamond glucose; 343 cases nails; 120 cases glassware; 112 cases bolts and nuts; 56 cases lamps; 26 cases cotton yarn; 230 cases lamp globes; 300 bundles wire; 522 bundles railway materials; 1304 bundles deatwood boards; 145 bags and 15 drums chemicals.

From Spalato:—785 crates asbestos cement sheets.

From Venice:—35 bales paper; 340 bales spun silk yarn; 25 bales art silk yarn.

From Brindisi:—450 bags almonds.

From Bari:—500 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—100 kegs chemicals.

From Aden:—23 bags gum olibanum; 25 packages batran leaves; 50 nos empty iron drums.

BRITISH MATAHARI

WOMAN WHO MADE MARRIAGE TO AID HER COUNTRY

Spy Drama At Gay Party

A beautiful woman died in London a few days ago, by her own hand from gas poisoning in a Bloomsbury boarding-house. At the inquest at Westminster the Coroner brought out the fact that she had always been known as "Lady Madeline Paget," though her real name was Ivy Pagis.

In returning a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," he said that the woman ad led a rather adventurous life and finally found herself in debt and without money. She was obviously depressed and worried.

And there, apparently, the story ended. The curtain had rung down on a seemingly prosaic career, which had ended in a squalid tragedy.

London has these tragedies every day. No one imagined that that of "Lady Madeline Paget" was any different.

ff

ROMANCE OF A SPY

But her story does not end with the verdict of the Coroner's court. Behind the facts which were disclosed at the inquest lies the amazing romance of a woman spy, who became a British Mata Hari, woo throughout the war risked her life time to aid the Allied cause. and who lived in a fantastic atmosphere of glamour and adventure.

This woman was the mysterious "Lady Madeline Paget."

"Lady Madeline"—it is more conveniently to call her by the name under which she was best known—was not born to any particular wealth or position. She was the daughter of a tradesman in the Isle of Wight

When she was thirteen she ran away from her rome and joined a company of strolling players. For four years her family heard nothing more of her until one day she suddenly returned.

Four years had metamorphosed the rather angular, gauche young girl into a beautiful young woman. She was tall and slim with an athletic figure. He hair was Titian Her eyes were blue. To this armoury of charms she added the knowledge of how to employ them to the best advantage.

HER LAVISH PARTIES

A week after her return she was the uncrowned queen of the island and had a devoted court of suitors. A dozen young men would have jumped at the chance of marrying her. All were doomed to disappointment.

Three months later, when she was still only seventeen, Ivy surprised everyone by quietly marrying a wealthy man who had a big house in the island. Then with a fortune at her command. she launched out on a career of social magnificence which was the talk of the island.

She persuaded her husband to purchase one of the show mansions in the district. Here were given lavish parties, costing hundreds of pounds. Dressmakers were brought specially from London to fit her with expensive clothes. She bought a string of horses and a steam yacht. Her life in fact, was one long cavalcade of luxury and magnificence.

And then, suddenly, her husband died of heart failure. Left with two small children, his wife shut herself up alone in the mansion for three months refusing to see anyone.

Before many months, however. the social limelight was again focused upon her. This time the West End was the scene of her triumphs. Taking a suit in a large hotel she once more began to entertain on a big scale, sometimes spending £500 a week on parties.

One night she took more than 30 'down-and-outs' back to her suit and gave them the best dinner that money could buy.

Another time she wrote out a cheque for £5,000 to a young peer simply because he had touched her sympathy with his story of being hounded by moneylenders.

ORGY OF SPENDING

Before long another string of racehorses was added to her stable, and she began operations at Newmarket.

Ivy seemed unable to check her extravagance. She apparently thought money would last for ever.

One day, however, stern facts brought her up with a jolt. It was obvious that if she went on spending at the same rate she would soon have run through her fortune. Her friends persuaded her to take a trip abroad. She chose to go to India, a queer place to seek economy.

Here she once again plunged, into an orgy of spending, buying a large house on the outskirts of Delhi, feting Indian princes, keeping open house. The end was inevitable.

Twelve months later she discovered that not only had her fortune vanished but she was actually some thousands of pounds in debt.

It was a very subdued and rather frightened Ivy who came back to England, faced with the necessity of earning her own living and keeping her two children. Subsequently, she became an artist's model and at a later period served behind a counter at a West End store. Nothing remained of her former opulence. She had not saved a thing from the crash.

Then came the war, and with it Ivy's amazing metamorphosis from the little shop girl into the glamorous and sophisticated spy, using all her feminine artifices and beauty to secure enemy secrets.

It was Ivy's great opportunity. Her career as a woman of wealth in London had made her known to several influential War Office officials. They knew that she had not only good looks, but intelligence—the two paramount qualifications of the successful spy. She felt sure she could be of some use. So she sought an interview with one of the heads of the British Secret Service.

DESPERATE MEASURES

A few days later—it was exactly a fortnight after the outbreak of war—Ivy, sitting with her two children in the tiny house at Hampstead which she had taken, received her orders. They were to get into Germany at all costs and by any means in her power.

Other spies had received the same instructions and had vanished mysteriously. But Ivy did not falter. Desperate measures were necessary. She resolved to take them.

By a stroke of luck a wealthy German in London was an old friend of hers. Only a few days before the outbreak of war he had asked her to marry him. She had refused.

Some members of the German colony, this man among them, were still in London under orders to leave. Ivy sought out her friend and asked him to come to see her.

At the back of her mind was a wild scheme. If her German friend could be induced to renew his offer of marriage here was a way of getting into Germany and doing her work swiftly and without suspicion.

The unsuspecting German came to keep his appointment. Ivy turned on him the full battery of her fascination. The result was as she had hoped. He proposed.

Even then she hesitated. It was a big personal sacrifice to make. It might mean all manner of complications which could not be foreseen. And then the thought of her secret mission—her instructions to get into German at all costs—swayed her indecision. She agreed to marry him.

Three days later they were married secretly in the West End. The next day she left with her husband for Germany.

In Berlin she received her secret instructions. They made her pale at the thought of all the danger and risk they implied. Her orders were short and to the point. She had to obtain from a General in command of a big German garrison town some secret papers which would be of immediate gICfiLj Nl;l almost the man papers which would be of immense value to the Allies.

HER GREAT CHANCE

To celebrate one of the early German victories in Belgium the General one day announced his intention to give a big party at his headquarters. Ivy and her husband were among the honoured guests. Here at last she realised was her great opportunity.

The night of the party came. It was a gay, colourful affair. In the midst of the revelry Ivy slipped quietly out. An hour elapsed, then somebody missed her. A search was made. She could not be found.

Then came the first suspicion that something was wrong. White with apprehension the General ordered the cellars to be searched. There, lying gagged and bound was a woman servant. The General plucked the gag from her mouth. In gasping tones she told the whole story.

A beutiful woman had come up to her in the passage, snatched her keys and stunned her with a savage blow with a poker.

The General rushed feverishly upstairs to his safe. The door was swinging wide open, and the papers were gone! A hue and cry was raised, but the clever spy had vanished.

Three days later, disguised as a nun, she crossed the border into Holland, and thence to England with the precious papers.

For the remainder of the war she lived comfortably on her gratuity, doing hospital work and attending to her growing children.

When the war was over her real struggle began. Her looks were beginning to fade, and she still had to earn a living for herself and the children.

The years went by, bringing hardship and poverty. Her friends had forgotten her.

She began to have delusions. Two years ago she claimed to be Lady Madeline Paget, and to the end she persisted in this claim. For the last two years of her life she lived on the charity of the only former friend who had not forgotten her, until in a fit of despair she took her own life.

MARRYING FOREIGNER

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY

The question whether or not a married woman should automatically acquire the nationality of her husband has been the cause of much discussion in recent years, and will again be considered at the next Assembly meeting of the League of Nations. A "Barrlester" writing on the subject in the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

What is the present position and how is it proposed to alter it? Generally speaking, a married woman loses her nationality on marriage. In our own country a woman ceases to be a British subject on marriage with an alien, with this exception, that where a man ceases during the continuation of his marriage to be a British subject it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality. On the other hand, a foreign woman marrying a British subject automatically acquires British nationality in other countries.

If now we come to examine what is the law in other countries we find that in some of them a woman who marries a foreigner does not automatically lose her nationality. Among these countries are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, France, Iceland, Norway, Panama, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America. Under the law of Belgium, Rumania, and Yugo-Slavia a woman has the right to choose whether she will retain her nationality on marriage. In yet other countries a woman is not deprived of her own nationality on marriage with an alien, unless she acquires the nationality of her husband.

This applies, among others, to Austria, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Japan Switzerland, and Portugal. Thus a woman who is a national of the last-mentioned States can never on marriage with a foreigner become Stateless, but a woman who is a national of Great Britain, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, and those countries which regard a woman marrying an alien as herself an alien is in the unhappy position of having no nationality at all if she marries a national of a country which does not give her its nationality. Among the countries in which a woman who marries a national does not, by marriage only, acquire her husband's nationality are France, Brazil, Argentina, and the United States of America.

Thus if a British woman marries an American citizen she loses her British nationality zy the law of our own country, and by the law of the United States of America she docs not acquire American nationality.

TENDENCY

It will be seen that there is a definite tendency towards allowing a woman on marriage to retain her own nationality or at least to choose whether she will do so.

The whole question was discussed at the Hague at the Conference on the Codification of International Law, held in March, 1930, at which representatives of many women's organisations were present. The convention which was adopted did not meet their demands that marriage should not put women in a different position from men so far as nationality is concerned, but if ratified it would be a distinct advance on the position as it exists in many States to-day.

The question was again discussed at the League Council meeting held in January 1931, when it was decided that the matter should be put on the agenda for the Assembly meeting in the following September. The Secretary General was asked to submit a report, and a consultative committee consisting of two representatives from eight women's organisations was set up and invited to make a report and present it with that of the Secretary General.

The women's report urged that the Hague Nationality Convention should be immediately reconsidered and that a new convention giving a woman the right on marriage to choose her own nationality should be submitted for ratification to the various Governments.

BRITISH VIEW

The British Delegation to the last Assembly brought forward a resolution which read as follows:

The Assembly requests the Council, in harmony with the recommendation No. VI. of the Conference for the Codification of International Law held at the Hague, March-April, 1930, to transmit to all "Governments the report of the Secretary General on the question of the nationality of women, including the report of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organisations and the letter of the International Union of Leagues of Catholic Women of August 19, 1931, together with the minutes of the First Committee of the Assembly on this subject, and to request Governments to submit their observations on this subject (including their views regarding the Hague Nationality Convention) for reconsideration of the matter by the Thirteenth Assembly, to which any observations which the aobve-mentioned Committee thinks fit to present will be communicated."

It will be seen from this that the twelfth Assembly did not come to any decision. The next Assembly, to be held in September of this year, will have to do so. In the meantime women's organisations are working to prevent ratification of the Hague Convention in their respective countries. The Consultative Committee is still in existence.

Just a few words on the arguments brought forward by those who are in opposition. They contend that it is in the interests of family unity that the members of the same family should have the same nationality. In many States, as we have seen, this is not the case to-day, and in addition parent and child may have different nationalities. The unity of the family is something which is dear to most men and women. But has experience shown it to be jeopardised by giving to women equal rights with men and trusting them to use them in the interests of their family?

"HAMLET" AS COMEDY.

Daring Experiment In Russia

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Traditional conceptions of "Hamlet" have been smashed with iconoclastic ruthlessness at the Vakhtangov Theatre here, where Shakespeare's drama is being presented under the direction of the young Soviet 'regisseur,' N.P. Akimov, to the accompaniment of music by one of the best known modern Soviet composers, Dmitry Shostakovitch.

It would scarcely be an exagegeration to say that Akimov has transformed "Hamlet" from tragedy into comedy, and the Vakhtangov production is calculated to evoke repeated gusts of laughter.

This result has been achieved largely by eliminating from Hamlet's character all traces of tenderness, of melancholy, of introspective brooding and irresolution. The play is thus drained of philosophic content and becomes, under Akimov's daring hands, a brilliant but somewhat cold drama of intrigue and action, varied and relieved by numerous outbursts of broad farce.

INGENIUS.

Akimov's production is interesting if only as a specimen of how ingenious use of settings and costumes can change the accepted version of a play while leaving the original text tolerably intact. Akimov's Hamlet is a short, stocky man, who radiates activity, vigour, decision. He has a clearcut goal: the throne of Denmark.

There are equally daring experiments in the field of costumes and setting. Most of the characters in the play wear clothing so vivid and striking as to produce almost a grotesque effect, and this greatly enhances the farcical effects which are given to the scenes when Hamlet baits Polonius, or when the King, followed by the other spectators, flees from the too realistic play.

This highly original "Hamlet" has encountered a varied reception from the Soviet theatrical critics. Some of them feel that the producer failed to expose the essential weakness of Hamlet as an individual, while others take Akimov to task for not reflecting in the play the struggle between trade capitalism and feudalism which, according to strict Marxians, dominated the life of Elizabethan England and consequently the work of Shakespeare.

At the same time the brilliance and the entertaining quality of the production and the acting are generally recognised. If Shakespeare could have seen Akimov's transformation of his "Hamlet" he would, perhaps, have scarcely recognised the play as one of his tragedies. But he might have regarded it as a worthy addition to his comedies.

WHEN SEX MUST BE A BAR TO FRIENDSHIP

Platonic Relations

Sir Ernest Wild, Recorder of London, recently condemned the platonic friendships of married folk. In an interview Lady Alexander, widow of Sir George Alexander, the famous actor-manager, endorses Sir Ernest's view and offers plain advice to wives who believe that it is possible to blend the liberty of single blessedness with marriage ties. She says:—

Much nonsense is talked by people who claim that it is necessary for the intellectual—married or not—to have unrestricted friendships with people of the opposite sex.

This is a dangerous doctrine. It does not matter whether those who profess to subscribe to it are men or women—husbands or wives.

VOWS AND PROMISES

I know modern young people, when they marry, are inclined to make vows and exact promises which are quite outside the spirit of the marriage service, which they consider so old-fashioned. The modern young husband may dub jealousy dowdy. His bride may promise to look kindly on his women friends.

She may appear to do so. But it is not in human nature. The same applies to the husband who professes to tolerate his wife's men friends.

A tremendous amount of misery is caused by these foolish notions. Speaking as a married woman of experience, I have no hesitation in declaring that there is no need for a wife to seek companionship outside her husband.

There is no excuse for these semi-sentimental soul-friendships —or whatever the fashionable name for them may be—which seem to be the vogue in some circles.

If a man is lonely let him go to his club. He usually does, incidentally.

If a woman is dull, let her look to her house. She will find plenty there to occupy her.

Let her train her servants, so that she can entertain her friends instead of being forced to take them to expensive hotels and restaurants.

Let her sew, knit, take up some interesting hobby, or best of all, try to do something for other people, to bring a little brightness into lives less fortunate than her own.

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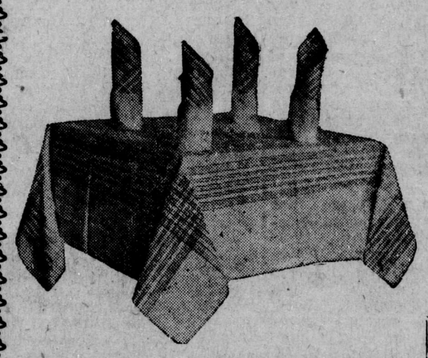

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MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Causes And Treatment

STERILISATION NO GOOD AT PRESENT

The report of the committee of the British Medical Association appointed over a year ago to consider the problem of mental deficiency is published in the current "British Medical Journal." It is a highly important and in some respects an astonishing document.

Referring to "moral" defectives, it expresses considerable doubt as to the scientific validity of the establishment of such a class. It points out how many other classes of delinquents there are, and cautions the medical practitioner against the too ready certification of persons under this head. Since prejudice and inadequate knowledge of the casual factors concerned not infrequently result in an unfounded allegation of moral deficiency in the case of persons who give birth to illegitimate children, or who are charged with the commission of sexual offences such as soliciting, prostitution, &c., the committee considers that particular care should be taken in the diagnosis and certification of such cases. In view of the marked criminal propensities" of moral defectives, however, it is suggested that they should be given special accommodation provided by the State.

HEREDITY.

In the causation of mental deficiency, it states, heredity plays an important part, but the evidence before the committee does not allow the expression of an opinion as to the exact percentage of cases which can be attributed wholly or partially to this cause. In order to assist in this investigation, the committee recommends that in the form for registration of marriages there should be a column for a statement of any family or blood relationship existing between the contracting parties, since there is a lack of information on this subject, especially in respect of cousin marriages.

With regard to the diagnosis of mental deficiency the committee state: "It seems clear that the certification as mental defectives of children who are merely defectives in scholastic educability may impose upon them a stigma which may subsequently operate to their disadvantage; also, that such a practice results in the anomalous position of a child being in the eyes of the law a mental defective up to the age of sixteen years, and after that ceasing to be a defective. On the other hand, it is equally true that a narrow interpretation of the statute may deprive a child of the only type of education by which he could benefit, with grave effects on his mental development, his character, his prospects of social and industrial adaption." For this reason the committee agrees that certification as a mental defective under the Education Act, for the purpose of enabling a child to obtain the particular kind of education of which he is in need, should be abolished.

TREATMENT.

With regard to the training, care, and treatment of mental defectives, it is stated that it is estimated there are 300,000 socially inefficient children and adults or eight per thousand mental defectives in the true sense in England and Wales. "Authorities are agreed that feeble-mindedness is often closely associated with (a) vagrancy; (b) production of slum conditions, even where the housing conditions are not structurally bad; (c) prostitution; (d) some forms of criminality, all of which are serious charges on the State. The retention of certifiable feeble-minded persons in an unselected environment without adequate supervision is highly undesirable, both on social and racial grounds, and this alike in their own interest and in that of the community."

With regard to institutional provision, the committee considers that the large colony possesses great advantages, since it was possible to organise a wide variety of employment, and so to secure for almost every inmate, even of the low grades, a suitable occupation. This was also an economic method of dealing with the mentally defective. The committee include in their report various recommendations for the establishment of such colonies.

The committee recognises that it was generally due to inadvertence or the failure to provide other suitable accommodation that defectives appeared in rescue homes, industrial schools, and prisons. "It is impossible, however, to insist too strongly that when a diagnosis of mental deficiency has been made the person concerned should always be transferred to an appropriate institution or home. It is very undesirable that mental defectives should be maintained in the wards of any institution with mentally normal persons receiving public assistance."

STERILISATION.

On the question of sterilisation the report states that the committee considers, in the present state of our knowledge, that sterlisation even widely applied to mental defectives, would cause no appreciable difference in the number of such in the community for many generations. There are a small number of mental defectives in respect of whom the chief social danger is propagation, and who, were this danger removed, could live in the community. In such cases it is possible that sterilisation might prove to be an appropriate and desirable procedure, subject to certain safeguards.

"It has been frequently stated," the report concludes, "and it is commonly assumed that the 'feeble-minded' are extremely prolific, and that their stock increases at a rate so far in excess of the normal stock as to be alarming. Recent critical examination of such data as are available does not support this belief. There is ground for believing that the average number of children who reach adolescence in families where one of the parents is feeble-minded does not significantly exceed that for the community as a whole."

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FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

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PARSI CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY

At the meeting held in the Improvement Trust Hall on Thursday last, under the auspices of the "Municipal-aided-Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institure," Mr. R. B. Paymaster, LL.B., presided, when appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Framji Billa, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor and Mr. Mancherji Joshi. After reading in detail the prospectus of the "Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society" by Mr. K. D. Bharucha, G.D.A., Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni explained in brief the services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, for promoting philanthropic movement amongst the middle class Parsis and also to benefit the other communities ever since 1918.

In order to carry out into effect the main principles of co-operation for starting "Rent Redemption Housing and Tenant Ownership Schemes" as well as Loan-Scholarships and Co-operative Insurance Schemes, Propaganda work was undertaken in the "Good Life League Hall" from February 1918, and also from October 1924 to 1928, for starting the "Municipal-aided-Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. VIMADALAL.

The success of this progressive movement was mostly due to the services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal and from July 1928 he had allowed rent-free office at 20 Hummum Street, which is still in existence. Hence, a most suitable and a lasting memorial would be to inaugurate the "Provincial Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute," for starting Co-operative Philanthropic Societies for the benefit of all communities instead of starting Co-operative Credit Societies, which have done more harm than good as the sureties are generally taken to task for the default of the borrowing members, inasmuch as Credit Societies mostly transacted money-lending business.

RELIEF TO LOWER MIDDLE CLASS TENANTS.

But the Co-operative Philanthopic Societies will only undertake the philanthropic work for relieving the distress of lower middle class tenants, helpless students and unemployed, clerks. That is why, the Pioneers of the Parsis who had taken part in Municipal Aided Housing and Tenants Welfare Institute ever since October 1924, have now decided to start the Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society with a share capital of Rs. 75,000 divided into 3000 shares of Rs. 25 each. There would be in all 100 share-holding members and 2000 Parsi Philanthropic Bond-holders buying bonds at Rs. 50 each upto the limit of six lakhs of Rupees, or upto eight times of the paid up capital. But 80 per cent of the paid-up capital and 100 per cent of the Bond-holders investment would be invested in buildings in Bombay or suburbs, on first mortgage by keeping one-third to one-fourth margin of the total cost of the buildings bearing interest at not less than 6½ per cent. per annum. Of the total annual income 40 per cent would be carried to the Loan-Scholarship fund. 50 per cent. would be carried to "the Helpless Students Relief Fund for defraying the Boarding and lodging charges as well as the monthly fees of the Commercial Training Institute, and the balance of ten per cent. would be carried to the Society's Reserve Fund.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

Moreover the repayment of the Loan-Scholarships and Educational Loans granted to the unemployed clerks and helpless students for joining Commercial Training Institute would be carried to the Stationary Capital, and it would be separately invested for granting Loan scholarships again. Hence, Mr. Kulkarni remarked that, what had not yet been achieved so far, during these 25 years ever since the Co-operative credit system was introduced, would be achieved by the development and continued progress of "Co-operative Philanthropic movement" in India. In short, the Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society was the most suitable memorial to the late Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Provisional Committee was then formed consisting of Mr. Framji Billia, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Mr. Muncherji Joshi, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. K. D. Bharucha and five other gentlemen. All these members would meet again on Friday the 29th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the various points and to find out ways and means to start the Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic Society in Bombay.

'Like An Arrow Woman Finds Truth'

MAN ARGUES IN VAIN

"Marriage, like other great undertakings, calls for a preparation which cannot be left to nature alone. Many marriages have been wrecked, and others are less successul than they might have been, for lack of knowledge, both physical and psychological, which some married folk never possess and others learn too late."

Thus writes the Bishop of Liverpool in a foreword to "Preparation for Marriage," a handbook prepared by a special committee on behalf of the British Social Hygiene Council.

The book, which is edited by Mr. The book, which is edited by Mr. Kenneth M. Walker, and amongst the contributors to which are Professor B. Malinwski, Miss Camilla Wedgwood, and Dr. H. Crichton Miller, deals with the attuning of married life to the complexities of modern civilisation.

PSYCHOLOGY

Stress is laid on the psychological differences between men and women.

Many of the misunderstandings that arise between maried couples and between those who have not yet married arise from an ignorance of the differences between the sexes.

Woman is as different from man in her intellectual and emotional make-up as she is in her physical line, and the sooner this is understood by those who intend to marry the better.

As a broad generalisation it may be said that the emotions play a far greater part in the life of a woman than they do in that of a man.

The idea of emotional understanding has not yet found a place in conventional psychology, but that a woman may arrive at a truth by a process in which the intellect appears to play but little part is undoubtedly a fact.

It is useless for the man to dispute her conclusions simply because she cannot justify them by means of logic. She knows that what she says is true, and he may argue till he is tired without making any impression.

Men move slowly along the line of reason. Women like arrows, fly straight to the mark. Sometimes women may attempt to explain her convictions, but her explanation is generally wrong, for she knows not how she has reached them.

The artist husband married to the barrister wife or the Celtic husband married to the Anglo-Saxon wife might, however, require the same forebearance that is more often called for in the case of the opposite sex.

Marriage and the family have not kept pace with changes in the environment of Western Europe, says Mr. Walker, the editor. The form of these institutions has been backed by the religious sanction and for this reason it has remained to a very great extent rigid. A crisis has now arisen, and because these institutions are unsuited to our present civilisation they run a grave risk of being jettisoned entirely.

Whether we condemn utterly methods of family limitation, or whether we regard them as a means by which a great deal of marital unhappiness may be avoided, we must certainly realise that such limitation must be reckoned with as a live element in our time, an element which allows people to treat sex relationships quite differently from the way in which they were treated only one or two generations ago.

The economic factor is of paramount importance. Our increasingly complex civilisation necessitates a longer period of education and training, and the inevitable result of this is that for a man, at least, parenthood must be postponed. The only alternative to this is a marriage in which the wife helps to support the home and hands over to another her domestic responsibilities.

Another result to which attention is called is that, in this country, where occupations under the Government are largely closed to married women and where the income tax paid by two separate individuals is less that that paid by a man on the joint income of himself and his wife, there appears to be an increasing tendency for two people to live together without being legally married, for purely economic reasons.

(Continued from Column 5.

Shedim, or the demons, live in the air: and a popular legend has it that a whirlwind is merely the dance of the Shedim. Should one thrust a sharp knife into whirlwind, he will see blood, for it will surely strike and kill one of them. The most important demon is Asmodeas. He is the Aeshma Daeva of the Avesta. He is mentioned many times throughout the Talmud.

JUDAISM, ANGELOLOGY AND DEMONOLOGY

How They Were Influenced By Zoroastrianism

Under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, delivered a public lecture on "Angelology and Demonology in Talmudical Judaism; Zoroastrian Influence upon the Judaic Doctrine" at the Town Hall on Wednesday, when Shamsul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi, presided. A brief resume of the lecture is given below:—

To say that Judaism was entirely free from angelologies and demonologies before it came into contact with Persian civilization, would be quite incorrect. Throughout the Old Testament, whenever a supernatural event is to be made impressive on the popular mind, an angel appears in the guise of man, and the divine power is thus represented.

There is, however, no definitely established hierarchy of angels or demons until we come into contact with Zoroastrianism. No name is given to any angel anywhere in the Bible. The only designation we find for such a being is "Messenger of the Lord."

In Zoroastrianism, every individual born into this world has his guiding spirit, or Fravashi, which has existed since the creation of the world: even Ahura Mazda himself has his Fravashi. In Judaism we find no Fravashis for individuals. We do discern, however, the idea of a national Fravashi. God is represented as holding daily sessions with his heavenly host. There each angel represents one of the "seventy" nations. He pleads for his constituency with God when charges are brought against it. All international feuds are also fought in heaven between the guardian angels.

"ANGELS OF SERVICE."

Although we find many angels mentioned throughout the Talmud, there are only four or seven, which are called the "angels of service." They correspond in a manner to the Ameshа Spentas.

The four chief angels of Talmudical Judaism are Gabriel, Michael, Uriel and Raphael. In the old Prayer Book, compiled probably in the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., we find numerous references to these four angels. Only very seldom do we find other angels mentioned.

In the Prayer before Retiring the reader recites three times the following: "On my right hand is Michael; on my left hand is Gabriel; before me is Uriel, and behind me is Raphael, while above is the Divine presence."

Michael is the first in importance, and he is the guardian angel of Israel. Gabriel is his co-guardian over Israel. We find many evidences for that throughout the Talmud.

In Aboda Zarah 46a, God speaks to three patriarchs about the evil deeds of Israel. Abraham, after listening to God's reprovals is unable to answer. Jacob also finds it impossible to explain the nature of their transgressions. Thereupon Michael is in conversation with Isaac; and when after receiving no satisfactory reply from either of these, God turns to Isaac, the latter quotes Michael and says: "O Lord how much is the length of a man's life? Seventy years. Does he not sleep half of his days. He is then awake only thirty-five years. He is only a child, and irresponsible, until he reaches the age of twenty; at least, five years of his life are spent in prayer, meditation and in good acts. There remain therefore only ten or fifteen years. Let me assume the responsbility for one half of it, and assume thou the responsibility for the other half."

In Exodus Raba 13.6, when Pharaoh's daughter sees the little Moses floating in the ark and one of her maids is sent to bring the child to her mistress the latter upon seeing that it is a child of the hated Jews, wishes to drown Moses; but thereupon Gabriel interferes, and prevents her from drowning him, and conveys Moses in safety to his foster-mother.

PROTECTOR OF JEWS.

Gabriel is thus the protector of Jews among men, while Michael pleads Israel's case with God and the guardian angels of other nations. In the Talmud we find that every man has a 'kategor' and a 'sanegor.' The 'kategor' constantly leads him to good actions, while the 'sanegor' leads him to bad actions. This reminds us of the Zoroastrian doctrine of the two Spirits, Spenta Mainyu and Angra Mainyu. The

(Continued in Col. 4.)

"INDIA WANTS TRADE"

TRUST AND CONFIDENCE MUST BE RESTORED

Commander Kenworthy writes in the "Daily Express":

So we are going ahead with a new Indian Constitution!

It involves a compromise acceptable to no one in India except a few job-hunters. And it will not help the greatest need of India—improved trade.

In announcing the Government's intentions this week Sir Samuel Hoare scarcely refereed to India's commerce.

For thirteen years I listened in Parliament to arguments about Indian "reforms". Trade was hardly even mentioned. The trade of India, and particularly Anglo-Indian trade, is being ignored during the academic controversies now in progress about the "reforms". The air is thick with discussion about franchises, provincial councils, federal administration, and the rest of the trappings of a Constitutional Government on European lines.

Trade, commerce, industry, agriculture are of prime importance for the great Oriental subcontinent.

Of the 320,000,000 people in the two Indias—British India and Indian India—about half of one per cent. are interested in politics. Even the Congress Party owes its driving force to economic conditions. Congress certainly obtains the bulk of its funds from merchants dissatisfied with business conditions.

MASSES OF INDIA

No one knows the actual membership of the Congress Party, but a year ago Gandhi himself told me that it had only 300,000 paying members.

The vast majority of our fellow subjects in India are primarily interested in the same things that interest us—the means of making a living.

There is an understandable complaint raised loudly by Lancashire from time to time when an extra heavy duty is imposed on her cotton exports. But the constitution-mongers seem more interested in juggling with franchises and devising means to enable illiterate electors to vote with coloured balls of wool than in seeking means of developing what is probably the greatest potential market in the world.

Three hundred million individuals, male and female, in India cannot read or write. Still, they understand buying and selling well enough, and they know perfectly well that, owing to various trading and economic difficulties, their crops fetch a low price, and they have less money with which to buy necessities.

We hear much about China, with her four hundred million people, as a market; and far too little about the commercial possibilities of India. Delegates to the last Round Table Conference, and distinguished Indians now in this country, have expressed to me their amazement in our neglect of India's commercial possibilities.

"RANJI."

We have already had a magnificent lead from his Highness Prince Ranjitsinhji, the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who, after the Viceroy, occupies probably the most influential position in India, for our old friend and cricketing hero "Ranji" is Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and can speak for rulers governing one-third of the area of that vast country and over 70,000,000 of her people.

Many of the most important merchants in Bombay are his subjects; he rules over an important maritime State which he has developed and modernised in a marvellous manner since he succeeded to the rulership.

Speaking out at the request of the most substantial mercantile interests in India, "Ranji" has declared publicly:

That the commerce of India, and particularly her trade with this country, has been neglected.

That if the business men of India and the business men of Britain would get together, without political interference, they could draw up the heads of a commercial treaty that in a few years' time would double the trade between the two countries.

His Highness is not speaking only of the Indian States, but of British India also. But glance for a moment at the Indian States under their own native-born rulers.

INDIAN STATES

For over a hundred years it has been the settled policy of the Central Government in India to keep these States backward. They have been deliberately discouraged from developing their resources, shipping, industry and transport. The object of this repression was military.

Military and strategical policy has hindered the trade of the whole of India. Her railways are primarily military railways, built for defensive purposes, in the first place and with commerce as only a secondary consideration.

The universities turn out lawyers, doctors and philosophers by the thousand. But it is extraordinarily difficult for an Indian youth to obtain technical or scientific instruction or a course in business management.

For two thousand years India has acted as a suction pump, drawing in precious metals to be buried or bangled.

No one has been able to calculate the wealth of India's gold hoards; but in the evidence presented to the Senatorial Committee at Washington on silver this year it was reckoned that fifteen billion ounces of the white metal were in the secret possession of India's three hundred million people.

"THE RUPEE"

Yet we drove India off the silver standard, forced her to adopt a gold standard, and stabilised her rupee at an uneconomically high level.

When I was investigating in India two years ago there was one conversational precipice over which we invariably plunged, whether I was talking to a prince, a noble, a peasant, a merchant, or a soldier; and that was the high value fixed for the rupee.

The other complaint of the manufacturers in India was about Japan, whom they looked upon as a great commercial danger.

The Japanese are determined to dominate the Indian market by hook or by crook. They have engaged in an orgy of dumping compared with which anything we have experienced in this country has been child's play.

The Japanese are imitators, while the ancient industries of India were original. Two hundred years ago all the finest cloths and materials came from India. She still has a tremendous asset in her skilled and artistic workers.

India happens to be still our best customer to-day, as we are hers. But how greatly this mutual trade could be increased if trust and confidence were restored and suitable reciprocal arrangements made between the two countries!

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Favourable Weather And Less Spot Demand

TRADERS DISPOSED TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, July 25.

The New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling on Saturday. Stimulated by favourable weather and unfavourable spot demand. The market is uncertain about the ultimate effect of the recent weather. Hot weather has checked weevil activity but excessive heat over several sections caused shedding. Thus the check on the weevil activity is said to be favourable but excessive weather has caused shedding and if it continues too hot, it is bound to deteriorate crop conditions rapidly. A wet June is always bad and plants cannot stand excessive heat in August. We are passing through a critical period and weather is likely to have greater influence on the future course of cotton prices. In the mean time the market will be influenced by private crop reports. In recent years, Government estimates of production issued every month were found reliable and the market will be too eager to follow thing. Government reports were found reliable because in these years we have had normal weather and there were few variations in crop estimates but when we look to the years of abnormal weather we find Government reports were not quite to the mark. This year the crop has to stand vagaries of weather more because the acreage is reduced by a per cent, and there is considerable decrease in the use of fertilizers.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 5.80, which level was the highest for the day. There was steady flow of selling orders which resulted in a decline of 11 points from the opening level. Later on prices rellied 5 points and the market closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 18 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 15 points at 5.60c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points. There was very little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. It was a dull session and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 3 points at 4.59d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Egyptian cotton futures ring was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"Movements have been narrow and irregular, with uncertainty of the effects of the prevailing weather on ultimate out-turns restricting business. Some liquidation and scattered selling were absorbed by covering and trade buying, but traders are disposed to await developments. Apart from scattered showers, dry weather has continued with the maximum of temperatures ranging up to 100 degrees or over in many stations. This is considered favourable for checking weevil, but the extreme heat following recent rains has caused complaints of shedding and plant deterioration in some sections. One authority is expecting the condition to decline rapidly if the hot wave continues for another week. Persistent small selling of October estimated at 100,000 bales for the past ten days by Co-operative brokers has attracted comment. Meanwhile increased activity in futures is expected as new crop movements get under way."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 5.80 (opening), lowest 5.69 (11.38 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Favourable weather counteracting effects improved tone other markets.

New York:—Relent sales approximately 2,00,000 can only re-

present selling from Co-operatives. Ability market absorbs offering infact favourable weather impressive.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-14 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall in Amarillo district (North-west Texsa, and Memphis dist. (Tennessee). Western belt generally fair; all balance of the entire belt partly cloudy.

12-24 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight warf no precipitation; weather favourable.

5-47 p.m.:—New York: Co-operatives are selling. Weather is favourable.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Near positions Liverpool affected unfavourably by Farm Board large offers actual also likely prevent straddle widening. No fresh news but judging by Stock market American sentiment ap-

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Temperatures ranged from 76 to 100. Weather was mostly clear.

Central:—Temperatures ranged from 72 to 96. Weather was clear.

West:—Temperatures ranged from 62 to 100. Weather was clear.

The amounts of rainfall were: —Wilmington 1/10 inch, New Orleans 1.3/16 inches and Knoxville 6/10 inches.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(In 1000's.)

NEW YORK, July 22.

	Season To-date	This Week	Season 1930|31
Total in sight (excluding linters)	14693	51	13138
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters) ..	5094	49	5095
Exports from U S Ports	3670	79	6867
Of which to Japan	2293	16	1200
Of which to China	1073	7	419
Of which to Great Britain	1329	12	1088
Of which to Germany	1603	18	1715
Stock at New York	——	204	——
Stock at U S Ports	——	3453	——
Stock at U S Interior Towns	——	1361	——
World's visible supply	——	8617	——
Of which American cotton	——	6718	——
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters)	13,168	146	10950
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10002	32	8895

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's)

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

	Season To-date	This Week	Season 1930-31
Total forwarded	2544	42	1978
East Indian forwarded	175	2	352
Total stock	——	751	——
East Indian stock	——	27	——

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 25.

B C Rate T T 1/6
B C Rate D D 1/6

LONDON:—
Banys Selling T T 1/6 1/32 July.
Banys Selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Aug/Sep.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 July/Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32. Sep.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Oct.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 376.
Banks Selling T T 375.
Banks Buying T T 372

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 675.
Banks Buying D D 695.

AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks Buying 60 days 100.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 66½.

CROSS RATE:—
New/York/London 3.55 3/8 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 23rd inst.
London/Paris 90.70 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 25.65 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 18.25 23rd inst.
London/Italy 69.70 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 14.97 23rd inst.
London/Holland 8.82 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 23rd inst.
London/New York 3.55 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 22nd inst. £5:15:11; 23rd inst. £5:15:11.

Silver London Ready 22nd inst. 16 15/16; 23rd inst. 17 1/16.

Silver London Forward 22nd inst. 17; 23rd inst. 17 1/8.

Silver New York Ready 22nd inst. 27 1/8; 23rd inst. 27 1/4.

London Discounts 3 Mos 22nd inst. 27/32 p.c.; 23rd inst. 27/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 22nd inst. 1 3/16 p.c.; 23rd inst. 1 3/16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.

Tone—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Difference

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 296.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug.—Liverpool July (4.35) Rs. 21-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A.-May—Liverpool May (4.54) Rs. 14-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A.-May (183)—New York May (6.25) Rs. 12-1/2 at 3.55-3/8 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Limited).

Receipts from 1st Sept to 21st July		1977035
Same time last season		3331172
Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st July—	1931|32	1930|31
United Kingdom	20320	76815
Continent	115392	490340
China	205411	406912
Japan	499122	1286541
Coast Ports	36639	21912
U.S.A.	25	2562
Total	876909	2285082
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 21st July 1932		193761
Estimate Mill consumption in Bombay from Sept. 1931 to 21st July 1932		*771913
Same period last		736271
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st July 1932		802306
1932		802806
Same time last year		743424

*Adjusted.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from up-country from 1st Sept. to 12th July .. 733147
Total for the corresponding period last season 1013056
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 12th July 655390
Total for the corresponding period last season 952933

TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN DELHI

No Worsening Of Conditions In June

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYOR'S MONTHLY REPORT

NEW DELHI, July 22. (By Mail).

The Industrial Surveyor in a monthly review of trade and industrial conditions in Delhi Province during the month of June says, generally speaking, trading conditions of Delhi in the month of June have been no worse than they were during the past months, although it is quite probable that the recovery of trade is not far off. The delayed rains infused a pessimistic feeling into the minds of local grain merchants, since the food grains were generally witnessing rise in prices. The money market was not as easy as in the previous month.

Industrial finance appeared to be shy finding better investments in fixed deposits. The rate of interests of the Imperial Bank continued unchanged at 5 per cent., the ratio of cash to liabilities payable on demand being 15.58, 19.39, 18.84 and 19.04 in the first, second, third and fourth weeks respectively.

EFFECT OF BOMBAY MILLS CLOSURE.

It is reported that the prospect of three of the important Bombay textile mills closing down from the first day of next month and the stoppage of the night shifts in certain mills have had a disturbing effect on the local mills which are stated to have passed through an extremely trying situation in June. The tone of the market for indigenous goods has also been quiet. With the recrudescence of commercial warfare it has not been possible for the local mills to effect deliveries of sole stocks on a satisfactory scale. The cotton market remained very unsteady, it was, however, practically unchanged on balance on June

PIECEGOODS MARKET.

That the piece-goods market was not immune from the general trade depression was again demonstrated during the month under review. The general situation of the market as far as demand and ruling rates go has been rather discouraging while British piecegoods were being sold at a comparatively high price. Japan continued to offer goods at prices which remained unbeaten throughout the month. As a matter of fact Japan is a far keener competitor in India than Lancashire and in the face of adverse times and circumstances she continues to sell and sell favourably. Linens generally sold in Delhi were dyed and printed flannel ettes, art silk goods and cotton venetians. The aggregate imports into Delhi during the month were 51.750 maunds as compared to 65,894 maunds in May and 32,475 maunds during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

BETTER HOPES FOR SUGAR CANE.

The iron founding concerns were reported to have been still idle. Expectations of a good sugar cane season has been running high amongst the manufacturers of sugar cane crushing mills (kohlus) this year and therefore they were found engaged in getting their factories cleaned and set in order. There was no improvement in hardware trade during the month.

There has been a slight improvement in demand for gold and silver threads and lametta over the preceding month. The general tone was reported to be for the enhancement of sales. The gross imports into Delhi were 445 maunds as against 404 maunds in May and 373 maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

THREAD-BALLS AND KIRANA.

The thread-balls for various domestic purposes continued to be manufactured but the improvement reported last month did not hold out. It is reported that the stocks accumulated with the manufacturers.

During the month of June the trade in Kirana was fairly active with brisk turnover necessitating replenishment of stocks. In certain items, such as, turmeric, corriander and pepper white, the prices were advanced by about ten per cent. but generally these were not disturbed. The total imports into Delhi were 14,186 maunds as compared to 26,273 maunds in May and 13,563 maunds in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

DYES, CHEMICALS AND POTTERY.

The conditions obtaining in the trade of Dyes and Chemicals did not undergo any considerable change since my report of the previous month. The prices were more or less steady. The aggregate imports into Delhi were 31,269 maunds as compared to 27,132 maunds in the preceding month and 19,016 maunds in the corresponding period of the last year.

Generally speaking, the pottery industry did not show any conspicuous signs of activity during the month under review. The sales continued to remain restricted.

SOAP AND COAL.

There was reported little or no alteration in the conditions affecting soap of the local productive industry. A tendency for the production of higher class soaps was seen predominating in the minds of the manufacturers. The prices generally were kept firm. The total imports into Delhi were 891 maunds as compared to 1,626 maunds in May and 980 maunds in June, 1931.

In coal very little new business was reported during the month under review. Demand for industrial coal was dull.

Labour conditions presented no fresh feature of interest to report during the month under review. —A.P.

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY

Monsoon Strong In Konkan And Gujerat

BOMBAY, Monday.

Heavy rains flooded the streets of Bombay this morning. It began to rain last night and continued with short intervals until this noon. Colaba registered four inches, while in other parts of the City, it was more. Traffic was inconvenienced in many parts but there was no disorganisation. It would appear that a new spell of heavy rain has opened

Eight Inches At Matheran

POONA, July 25.

Rainfall will increase in Burma and Northeast India, and along West Coast of the Peninsula. The monsoon will continue strong in North Madras Coast, North Deccan, Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, South Rajputana and Lower Sind and active in Mysore, South Deccan and along and near hills of North west India.

Locally heavy rain will continue in Burma, Central Provinces, Gujarat and Konkan and extend in Assam, East Bengal, West Central India and South Rajputana during the next 48 hours.

Yesterday's depression in North Bay has moved rapidly northwest wards, crossed the coast early this morning and now lies over Orissa. The monsoon has been strong from Lower Sind, Gujarat and Konkan to North Madras Coast and Orissa, along North-West Frontier, in the Punjab and Burma and active in Assam, Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, West Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, and North Madras Coast and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Sind, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Bengal and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Port Blair one inch; Amherst five; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu four; Mergui, Tavoy and Maymyo three; Rangoon two; Toungoo, Akyab and Monywa one and a half; Gwa, Yamethin and Mandalay one; Sibsagar, Chandbali and Cuttack one; Cox's Bazar three-quarters; Khandwa five; Hoshangabad, Raipur, Pachmarhi one and a half; Neemuch, Bhopal, Jagdalpur and Seoni one; Barmer, Deesa and Ahmedabad four; Dera Ismail Khan three; Harnai and Chhor two; Udaipur and Veraval one and a half; Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Murree, Jhalrapatan and Surat one; Lahore, Dalhousie, Hyderabad, Karachi, Mount Abu, Kotah and Parachinar a half; Khushab and Bikaner a quarter; Matheran eight; Khandala and Mahableshwar 7; Bombay 4; Cochin two Belgaum and Mercara one and a half; Nizamabad and Gopalpur one; Ratnagiri, Poona, Hanamkonda and Masulipatam three-quarters and Chitaldrug a quarter.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 25.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-7-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.070 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 30 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 281 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 47 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 25-7-32 Colaba Point 3.66" Fort 3.40" J.J. Hospital 2.49".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 40.13; Fort 47.31; J.J. Hospital 44.89.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 35.30; Fort 38.73; J.J. Hospital 35.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 41.09; Fort 47.85; J.J. Hospital 44.22.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Activity In Mill Shares

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HIGH ENOUGH

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following report for the week ending July 23:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The securities market ruled steady during the week though there was distinct easiness in the 3-1|2 per cents which fluctuated between Rs. 68-4 and Rs. 69-8, following the tone of advices from London of sterling prices. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan was keeping up at about Rs. 103-3 but some business was done at Rs. 103-6 while the tone was better at the close. Other issues kept up well as will be seen from the following quotations of last week and this week:—

	4 p.c. 1931-36	4 p.c. 1934-37
Last week	94- 8	93-11
This week	95- 4	94- 4
	4 p.c. 1960-70	4-1|2 p.c. 1934
Last week	77- 0	99- 0
This week	77-12	99- 4
	4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60	5 p.c. 1935
Last week	86- 6	99- 6
This week	88- 0	99-12
	5 p.c. 1929-47	5 p.c. 1939-44
Last week	95- 6	95-12
This week	95-12	96- 4
	5-1|2p.c. 1938-40	6 p.c. 1933-36
Last week	100-10	101- 8
This week	101- 2	101-14

The following were the highest and lowest quotations during the week for the 3-1|2 per cent. paper:—

Day.	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday	68-14	68- 4
Wednesday	69- 8- 6	69- 2
Thursday	68-14	68- 8
Friday	68-14	68-9-6
Saturday	69- 2- 6	68-13

Most of the short-dated securities are now being quoted on basis of 5.10 to 5.30 per cent while long-dated give a yield between 5.25 and 5.44. We would advise holders of 1933-36 Loan to dispose of what they have now at about Rs. 103-12 and reinvest in 5 per cent. 1939-44 which gives a better yield, particularly as the Government may not continue the 6 per cent. Loan till 1936 and might redeem it as soon as possible.

In our opinion, the present level of security prices is high enough but, as there is no other means of employing funds, there will be a steady feeling for some time to come. We therefore feel that it is advisable to sell out at present levels and keep the proceeds in fixed deposits with banks even at low rates of interest for short periods say six months. If this is not done, and if the market should become bearish, it would be impossible to sell at the quoted prices. It is significant that, according to the latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India, its holdings of securities is lower by Rs. 65 lakhs.

The following are the closing quotations from London, the figures in brackets being those of July 15th:—3-1|2 per cent £80 (81); 4-1|2 per cent. 1958-68 £103-5 (103-10); 4-1|2 per cent 1950.55 £103-5 (103-10); 5-1|2 per cent 1933-33 £107-15 (107); and 6 per cent 1933-34 £ 103 (105-10).

The Imperial Bank of India statement as of the 15th July shows a rise in cash balance by Rs. 102 lakhs. It now stands at Rs. 23,11 lakhs and the percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.10 as against 26.92 last week.

The exchange market has been steady during the week and the London New York cross-rate which was easy till now has become steady with slight improvement to 3.55-1|2.

TEXTILE SHARES.—Speculative activity was very prominent in this group of shares, the chief reason being the belief that the Bombay mills would receive further protection against the dumping of Japanese goods. The chief crips affected were Bombay Dyeings, Fazulbhoys, Centuries, Nagpur and Swadeshi. The shares recorded a rise of about 2 per cent in most cases and for the moment, there is good strength in the market but eased to-day a little. The closing quotations are, Bombay Dyeings 648-12, Fazulbhoys 248-12, Centurys 191-4 Pearls 135, Kohinoors 110.

TATA STEELS.—There was further steadiness in the Steel shares owing to a report that the company has secured a contract for another 200,000 tons of rails from the Government, but any appreciable rise in prices is not justified. The closing quotations were, Ordinary Rs. 19-12. Deferred Rs. 240, First Preference 122-8 and Second Preference 37-4.

POWER SHARES.—The Power group remained steady, Andhras being quoted at Rs. 908-12. Tata Power at Rs. 506-4 and Hydro at Rs. 123-2. The Preference quotations were Andhra Rs. 1020, Tata Power Rs. 1185 and Hydro Rs. 111-4.

BANK SHARES.—Bank shares remained steady though there was not much business passing. Latest prices were Imperial Bank Fully Paid Rs. 1030, Contributories Rs. 231-4, Baroda Rs. 70, Bank of India Rs. 89, Central Rs. 18-2 Eastern Rs. 58.

CEMENT SHARES.—Gwalior Cement was done at Rs. 50-8, Okha at Rs. 70, United Rs. 72, Shahabad was quoted at Rs. 195 Indian Rs. 172-8, Katni Deferred Rs. 615 and Bundi Rs. 14-2. There was good enquiry for Punjab Preferred which changed hands in small lots at Rs. 9-14. We understand that the cement companies are considering a proposal to continue the Cement Marketing Board and the pool arrangements for a further period of seven years from April 1933. It is believed that the two companies which have so far kept out of the pool are still unwilling to join but in their own interests, it is better for them to combine.

OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES —The Utility group was steady but Tramways declined a rupee or two in view of the lower revenue earnings for the year, being Rs. 5,13,773 below last year so far. But we do not think this will reduce the dividend rate. Telephones were done at Rs. 52-8, Karachi, Poona Electrics are steady at Rs. 150 while Ahmedabad Electric was quoted at Rs. 121-14.

MISCELLANEOUS. — Andhra 8 per cent 1937 Debentures were transacted at Rs. 103, and its 6 per cent new issue at Rs. 93. Telephone 6-1|2 per cent 1937-47 debentures were done at Rs. 52-8 and Sholapur at Rs. 93-4 (Rs. 94 paid up). Belapur recorded a rise to Rs. 97 Dawn was done at Rs. 470, Oriental Rs. 1885 and there was good demand for Okha Salt at Rs. 7.

AERONAUTICAL INVENTOR DEAD

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24.

The death has occurred of Santos Dumont, the famous aeronautical inventor.—Reuter.

SETH GOVIND DAS THANKS ENQUIRERS

Wife's Condition Still Serious

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE July 25.

Seth Govind Das issued the following statement:—

Since my release from jail, I am receiving telegrams and letters from friends from all parts of the country expressing sympathy in my great anxiety owing to my wife's illness and enquiring after her health.

As I am too busy owing to her illness it is not possible for me to reply individually and by this message I express my heartfelt thanks.

My wife's condition is still serious.

Viceroy Returns To Simla

SIMLA, July 25.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon returned to Simla to-day after the Monsoon tour.—A. P.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1932.

31st EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Sequel To Attempted Raid On House

BOMBAY, Monday.

The mass trial of Congress volunteers, arrested for organising a raid on "Congress House," at Girgaon Back Road, took place, this morning, before Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court.

The president and two members of the 31st Bombay Emergency Council, who led a party of "raiders," were found guilty under section 17 clause (1) and (2) and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default further imprisonment for two months.

Before mid-day more than a dozen persons were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Justifying the raid on "Congress House" one of the accused remarked to the court: "Congress House is my house and there is no offence in going to my house."

A batch of six volunteers were put up for trial first. They were charged under section 17 clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Mr. Ellias, Police Prosecutor, said that the local Congress Committee organised a raid on "Congress House" on Sunday evening. The accused took part in that programme. "Congress House" had been in the possession of the police since the B. P. C. C. was declared illegal.

Inspector Bird, in evidence, said that the accused rushed towards "Congress House" at about 5 p.m. on Sunday. They were clad in red shirts and carried tri-colour flags and shouted the usual slogans. They were arrested when they were attempting to enter the compound of the House.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

The accused refused to participate in the proceedings and one of them complained to the court that he was not paid his "bhatta" and was beaten in the lock-up.

"Congress House" is my house. There is no offence in going to my house' said another accused to the court.

The magistrate found the accused guilty of assisting the operations of the B. P. C. C. and sentenced four of the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining two accused, who appeared to be below the age of 18, were awarded four months hard labour.

The president and two secretaries of the 31st Emergency Council were then tried under section 17 clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CROWD OF FORTY.

Deputy Inspector Mackenzie said that he arrested the accused on Girgaum Road on Sunday evening when they were marching in the direction of "Congress House," followed by a crowd of forty persons. The accused carried tri-colour flags and garlands.

Mr. Ellias, police prosecutor, produced a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" where the accused were described as the president and secretaries of the Emergency Council.

The accused admitted that they were members of the Emergency Council and that they had participated in the "raid," but refused to take further part in the trial.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further jail for two months.

RESTRAINT ORDER.

The two secretaries were also charged with disobeying the orders of the Police Commissioner served on them restraining them from taking part in the civil disobedience movement. On their own plea of guilty the magistrate sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment but ordered that this sentence should run concurrently with previous one.

ANOTHER BATCH.

Another batch of four volunteers arrested while marching along Girgaoum Back Road towards "Congress House" were also convicted and sentenced. Three of them were awarded six months rigorous imprisonment while the last was given four months rigorous imprisonment.

A further batch of six volunteers were tried and convicted. Four of them were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment, each of the remaining two, one was given six months' hard labour and the other was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

The accused were charged with assisting the operations of the B. P. C. C. and also for disobeying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate banning processions.

Deputy Inspector Deshpande said that the accused marched in a procession towards the Congress House. They evaded the police once and proceeded ahead and had to be stopped and arrested with the help of the armed police who formed a cordon around them.

JUVENILE SENT TO POLICE SURGEON.

Out of the 38 accused the magistrate convicted and sentenced 30 persons to four months' R.I. Two persons were awarded six months. While one boy who appeared to be a juvenile was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining his age.

Five persons who were prepared to give an undertaking not to participate in Congress activities in future were bound over for a period of one year.

50 CONVICTIONS.

The trials concluded before the court rose for lunch. Including the three members of the Emergency Council 57 persons were put up for trial out of whom 50 were convicted and sentenced. Five were bound over and the remaining two were sent to the Police Surgeon for ascertaining their ages.

SIMLA-BOMBAY MAIL DELAYED

NEW DELHI, July 25.

Simla-Kalka-Bombay Mail was delayed last night on account of the derailment of its engine at Borog. It appears that the engine and the first wheel of the first carriage slipped out of the permanent way as the train was entering the Borog station.

All efforts to put the engine back having proved abortive, engine from Solon had to be requisitioned to take the train down to Kalka.

It delayed the train's arrival by about two hours both at Kalka and Delhi.

Nobody was injured.—A. P.

A citizens' meeting was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, with the Governor of Bombay in the chair, to mourn the death of the late Sir Dorab Tata. An inside view of the meeting, which was well attended.

LATIN AMERICA THIRSTIG FOR WAR

Bolivian And Paraguayan Troops On The Move

LONDON, July 24.

Reports from various sources indicate that both Bolivian and Paraguayan troops are on the move as a sequel to the recent dispute between them and although the Paraguayan delegates to the conference for a pact of non-aggression have been ordered to return to Washington, there appears to be a serious danger of an encounter between them.

According to news received at Santiago de Chile from Lapaz, (Bolivia) Paraguayan troops are concentrating in the Granchaco region, while reports received in Buenos Aires state that a force of 1,400 men with artillery has moved out of the Bolivian frontier and is approaching Paraguayan positions in the same sector.—Reuter.

A cable dated July 20, stated:—News received in Buenos Aires from Lapaz and Asuncion, states that street demonstrations in both capitals demand war as a sequel to the recent frontier clashes.

Oldest Married Couple

PARIS, (By Mail).

The oldest married couple in the world are believed to be two peasants named Philippovitch, who live in a village near Nish (Yugoslavia).

The husband is 117 and his wife 115 and they have been married for a 100 years.

They are both able-bodied.

YOUTH ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sakharam Ramji Katawde, a young Hindu, died yesterday at the K E M Hospital.

It is alleged that he was assaulted with sticks on Saturday on Agra Road near Ghatkoper by two persons Babu and Shankar.

As a result of the assault Sakharam received severe injuries on his head and was removed to the K E M Hospital by the police. He died at the hospital on Sunday. The Ghatkopar police are investigating into the matter.

Out Of His Own Mouth!

Speaking in the House of Commons on December 2, in reply to the critics of the Round Table Conference, the Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, said:—

In proceeding by this method of Conference and consultation, we are not adopting any method peculiar to India or Indian affairs. The method of procedure by Conference is the method that seems to me the method adopted in dealing with almost every big national and international question at the present time. I would, therefore, venture to suggest to the members that they would do well not to discourage but rather encourage this method of procedure .....

GOLD GLUT IN U. S.

France Comes Next

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Totals of gold held in various countries according to the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board are:

United States 3,952,000,000 dollars.
France 3,200,000,000 dollars.
England 660,000,000 dollars.
Germany 196,000,000 dollars and
Italy 298,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

FRENCH LINER DISASTER

LONDON, July 24.

Marseilles.—The report of the commission of inquiry into the loss of the French liner Georges Philippar, off the Somali Coast in May, is inconclusive. The commission considered three possible causes, namely short circuit, accidental fire and foul play and held that the evidence gave no more support for any one of these theories than for the others.—Reuter.

WHIRLWIND VINES

Brilliant Victory Over Prenn

U. S. TO MEET FRANCE IN DAVIS CUP FINAL

PARIS, July 24.

In the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup, the United States beat Germany by 3 matches to 2.

She will now play France in the challenge round, which begins on July 29.-

Only his better volleying, stroke equipment and whirlwind drives and serves won for Vines his match against von Cramm. The latter's positioning, placing, retrieving and steadiness were magnificent. He served only two double faults against Vines's 9.

The Prenn-Shields match was a very dull affair, interest having been lost by the American victory in the earlier game. Prenn was much the superior.

The results of all the matches were as follows:—

Prenn (Germany) beat Shields (U. S.) 6/1, 6/0; 6/8; 6/2.

Ellsworth Vines (United States) beat Von Cramm (Germany) 3/6; 6/3; 9/7; 6/3.

Von Cramm (Germany) beat Shields (United States) 7/5; 5/7; 6/4; 8/6.

Ellsworth Vines (United States) beat Prenn (Germany) 6/3; 6/3; 0/6; 6/4.

Allison and Van Ryn beat Prenn and Von Cramm 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

"Duleep" On The Defensive

LONDON, July 23.

Runs were difficult to get in the county matches on Saturday, Bowley of Sussex being the only batsman to top the century. Hampshire, who won their two previous matches, found Goddard's bowling too much for them at Bournemouth and at the close of play Gloucester were in a strong position. Northants were all sent back for less than a hundred, while lowly Worcester made the highest score of the day off the Warwickshire bowling.

At Clacton playing against Essex. Bowley who made 108 runs scored mainly through square cut and on drives. He gave chances when he was 18, 65 and 85. In the course of an innings lasting for 170 minutes he hit ten times to the boundary.

Duleepsinghji took 80 minutes to put together 35 runs. He added with Bowley 86 runs for the second wicket.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

SURREY Vs. KENT.
(At the Oval.)
Surrey 231 (Jardine 74, Watt 4 for 52, Freeman 4 for 88).
Kent 83 for 3.

HAMPSHIRE Vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
(At Bournemouth).
Hampshire 141 (Goddard 7 for 59).
Gloucester 232 for 4 (Barnett 55, Sinfield not out 99).

ESSEX Vs. SUSSEY.
(At Clacton).
Sussex 261 for 8 (Bowley 108).

Glamorgan vs. Somerset.
(At Cowbridge).
Glamorgan 237 for 7 (Turnbull 81).

NOTTS Vs. YORKSHIRE.
(At Nottingham).
(S. J. Staples' benefit.)
Notts 168 (Walker 53, Macaulay 5 for 49).
Yorks 20 for 2.

WARWICKSHIRE Vs. WORCESTERSHIRE.
(At Birmingham).
Worcester 287 (Walters 63, Martin 116, Partridge 6 for 94).
Warwick 33 for 1.

LANCASHIRE Vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.
(At Manchester).
Lancs 243 (Watson 66, Tyldesley 55, Paynter 76, Snary 4 for 49).
Leicester 6 for 0.

NORTHAMPTONSIRE Vs. MIDDLESEX.
(At Peterborough).
Northants 95 (Durston 4 for 30).
Middlesex 184 for 5 (Lee 69, Hulme not out 52).

TO COMMIT POLITICAL DACOITIES?

Approver's Statement In Amritsar "Conspiracy" Case

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY FORMED?

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 23.

Hearing of the Amritsar "Conspiracy" case, under section 395 read with section 120-B, I.P.C. against Sardar Jai Ram Singh of Amritsar, began to-day in the court of Lala Izzat Rai, Magistate.

The crown was represented by the public prosecutor, Mr. Rak Kishan, and the accused was defended by Lala Kundanlal.

It may be recalled that Arya Muni, Shushil, Mulla and Raj Singh were tried for a similar offence in the same connection. Sardar Jai Ram Singh, the present accused, was on the list of approvers. But he retracted his statement in the court. The Crown applied for permission to the High Court to prosecute him for making a false statement, the request was refused. It being held that "he did not make any false statement." The original case has now been started against him for the alleged conspiracy.

In the course of his evidence, Mr. Bose, approver, stated that a revolutionary party consisting of Aryamuni, Narayan, Mulla, Raj Singh and Shushil; besides himself and Jai Ram Singh was formed to commit political dacoities.

Their first plan was loot the Co-operative bank at Tarn Taran which failed for some reasons. The second thing they decided was to loot a Shahukar residing inside the Mahan Singh Gate of Amritsar City and before this could be done, they were arrested.

The witness also identified two pistols in the court. The case was adjourned for August 13.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON SHOE MAKER

Riot Case Echo

BOMBAY, Monday.

How a Hindu shoe-maker was brutally assaulted by two unknown Muslim during the recent riots in the City. was narrated this morning in the Court of the City Coroner.

Balu Daji, a Hindu mochi, residing at Anjirwadi, was stabbed on June 30 last, while he was going along Ripon Road. He died at the J.J. Hospital on Sunday.

Bhagwan Narayan, a cousin of the deceased, who accompanied him at the time when the fatal assault was made on him, stated before the Coroner's Jury to-day, that at about 7 p.m. on June 30, his father sent him to a shop in Chakli Street, where he was working, with the object of fetching him home. While the witness and his cousin Balu were passing along Ripon Road two Muslims attacked the deceased.

One of the two assailants gave him a blow on the head while the other stabbed him and then both the assailants ran away. The witness carried his injured cousin to his father's shop from where he was later removed to the hospital. He died in hospital on Sunday.

The Jury returned a verdict that death was due to stab-wound inflicted by some unknown Muslims with murderous intent during the recent disturbances in the City.

COMMUNAL AWARD NEXT MONTH

"Daily Mail" Forcast

LONDON, July 25.

The "Daily Mail's" Political Correspondent understands that the announcement of the Government's provisional settlement of the communal deadlock in nIdia will be made early in August.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd, by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.